

Nov 8 '22

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Winnipeg, Man.

November 8, 1922

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GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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Farm Women's Clubs



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THE members of Asker U.F.W.A. are having a very interesting year. Our local work seems very easily carried on in this community, as husbands and wives, with sons and daughters all journey hallward on meeting night. Indeed, the whole family consisting of grown-ups and tiny tots often attend, and we are very proud and happy when a great grandparent comes along, as of course we are when grandmothers attend. But whether these elders are present or not, we are always assured of their help and sympathy. Indeed I think it would be hard to find an association where a better co-operative spirit exists. A few of us, who by some mischance have missed the training for good team-work, feel that we must tread softly indeed at times. But this common meeting ground affords a wonderful school in this respect.

Our hall is spacious enough to admit of men and women holding their respective meetings at the same time. If, as often occurs, matters of mutual interest come up for discussion, we hold a joint meeting.

The ladies serve a simple lunch with hot coffee after the meetings and the men give a silver collection. They do not find this a hardship and the amount collected, two dollars, more or less, gives the women a working fund, while

of course the lunch promotes social-ability. Even in the busiest months we are glad to slip away in our cars to the hall where it is always possible to spend a profitable and pleasant evening.

In our women's meetings we try to plan our programs for several months ahead. Each meeting is opened with a general sing-song. October's particular song happened to be "Annie Laurie," then the women answered roll call with Acts of Courtesy in the Home. Then correspondence and general business was considered, after which the main part of our program was dealt with. On this occasion it was a paper translated and read by the niece of a Norwegian woman and lecturer, who had travelled during last year in Algiers. This was followed by a letter written by a friend who is having a year's study in France, and who had spent a holiday along the Mediterranean coast; and a second letter was from a correspondent living in a small island of the Solomon group in the South Pacific. Then a short time was devoted to current events. Another month's paper will be more practical, dealing with dressing and marketing of poultry.

Meeting as often as we do and working together, it is not difficult to arrange for our annual picnic during the summer and concerts or other social gatherings from time to time.

During the past winter a suggestion

GUIDE BULLETIN SERVICE

Such a large number of requests are received by The Guide for information upon a wide range of subjects that a special Bulletin Service has been developed to meet the need. Some of these Bulletins are reprints of articles that have appeared in The Guide from time to time and some are new material. The list will be added to in the future. These Bulletins are free to Guide readers upon request when accompanied by a self-addressed and stamped (3-cent) envelope. For convenience please order by number.

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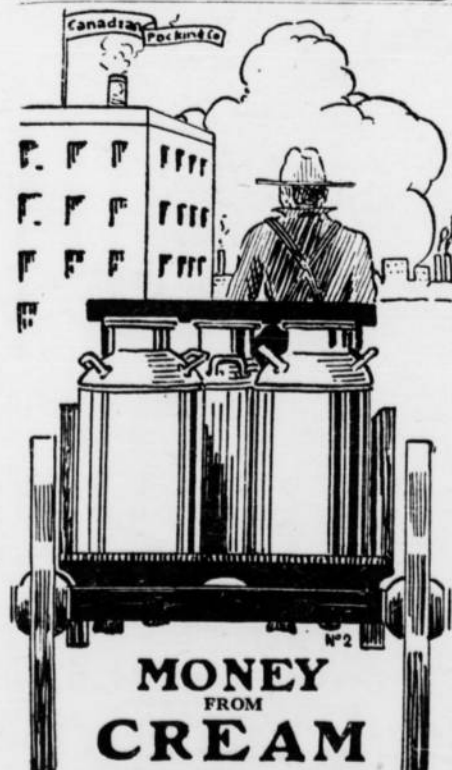
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came from the men's local that we meet oftener, putting on an extra meeting to give greater opportunity for self-expression. In other words, that we have more time to devote to the educational work of our organization. This really was giving voice to a common and much-felt need of all our members, so during the winter we found it very entertaining and profitable to have one meeting a month given over entirely to social and intellectual activities. And truly has it been proved that we learn by doing, and that we know not what we can do until we have applied ourselves. The meetings revealed many things, not the least being a wealth of promising talent along many lines.

Indeed I feel justified in saying that our local work fills a very real need in the lives of the members; and working in harmony with our men folk, we should, in our own small way, be able to accomplish something for the betterment of social and economic conditions in our particular corner of Alberta.—Mrs. Katherine Phillips.

Bazaar Preparations

At the close of threshing season Little Souris Women's Section held a demonstration in dressmaking. Nineteen were enrolled for the course, the average attendance being 10.8. Eighteen new dresses were made in the class, four were made-over dresses and two made-over coats. The secretary says: "We found the practical work very helpful. Numerous little ideas came to us in the course of the week."

In November this Women's Section will hold its annual bazaar. They make a specialty of home cooking and home grown products for the benefit of the city people who patronize them. This bazaar is being greatly looked forward to as it has always proved an unqualified success.

Word From Australia

An interesting report has been received by the U.F.W.M. office from the Women's Section, Victorian Farmers' Union, Australia, stating that another state in Australia, namely, Queensland, has formed a Country Women's Association. Miss M. Scholefield, of Westwood, Toowoomba, Queensland, is the secretary. New South Wales has also recently organized the farm women into a Country Women's Association, which corresponds with our United Farm Women's organizations. From a report of their annual conference we find that they are discussing practically the same subjects as ourselves and are showing especially an active interest in political questions.

Thorncliff Wakes Up

The majority of the local associations of the United Farm Women continue their meetings throughout the summer months. Occasionally, however, the meetings lapse during the busy season and resume activities in the fall. This is the case of Thorncliff local. The secretary writes:

"After playing Rip Van Winkle for a few months, our members thought it was high time to wake from their long sleep and see what could be done about getting the meetings started again for the winter months, and a meeting was called at the home of Mrs. G. N. King, with a fair attendance. Judging by the merry hum of conversation and the difficulty of getting down to business, everyone was forgetting home cares and enjoying the relaxation. After the last minutes were read, we had a very short business meeting and the main discussion was on how, when, and where we should meet for the winter. It was finally decided to meet at the members' homes for the coming six months. A complete program for the winter's work will be decided on at the next meeting.

Usefulness Watchword Nose Hill

Nose Hill U.F.W.A. local hold their meetings every two weeks, alternating a program with a sewing meeting. The sewing meetings are well provided for by a bazaar which is to take place in November. Only very useful articles, such as aprons, socks, mittens, toques, scarves, and house dresses are to be sold. Much sewing is done also for the needy. This is Nose Hill's first at-

Continued on Page 27

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The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 8, 1922

The Plight of Agriculture

If it be true, as the old adage says, that misery loves company, farmers the world over can find a bond of companionship in their common economic plight. In every part of the globe agriculture is in a bad way, receiving considerably more than its fair share of the severe reaction from war conditions. Across the border various experiments are being tried to mitigate the effects of this reaction upon agriculture, including the futile expedient of a tariff, which is directly hurting a large section of those it is ostensibly designed to benefit and indirectly hurting all of them. In Great Britain, where financial help was not spared during the war to increase agricultural production by bringing more land under cultivation, the government broke all its pledges to the farmers, backed out of its policy of subsidies and left agriculture to fend for itself with disastrous results. The returns from farming have dwindled, the wages of farm laborers have fallen to the point at which, the farmers themselves realize, it fails to be even a subsistence wage, but to the farmers' question: What are we to do when we cannot make money enough to pay wages? no satisfactory reply has been forthcoming. Owing to the inability of the states in Central Europe to buy, agricultural produce from Holland and Denmark is being dumped on the British market and thousands of tons of British produce are rotting on the farms.

From Australia, New Zealand and South Africa come complaints of similar hardship. The South African government has endeavored to meet the situation by placing an embargo on agricultural imports, but that expedient will not avail much because normally South Africa exports agricultural products. In Australia the pooling of wheat and wool through voluntary organizations is being given a thorough test, and the New Zealand farmers are organizing a meat pool.

The fact that agriculture is everywhere in a severely depressed condition is no reason for accepting it with folded arms as the decree of a relentless and unavoidable fate. The thing to do is to look the solid facts in the face and set about seeking a remedy. There is no single cause for this world-wide plight of agriculture. It is the result of a multitude of causes, the principal among them being: Lack of purchasing power in Europe, too rapid deflation of prices and the disorganized state of the primary producers.

Control of the first principal cause is beyond the farmers. It is maintained by policies that are rooted in the peace treaties, and especially the Treaty of Versailles. For three years the allied statesmen in Europe have been trying to do the impossible, and in trying they have stood in the way of economic and political reconstruction not only in the enemy countries but in their own. Economists of repute in all the allied countries warned the governments that their policies would produce just such conditions as now exist, and today some of them cannot restrain a jubilant, "I told you so." Fortunately there is evidence that better counsels are prevailing, and if the British elections result in a Liberal-Labor victory there is likely to be some determined effort to get things on to a working basis.

Deflation for Canada is now an accomplished fact, but there is no doubt it proceeded at too rapid a rate. In August, 1920, the index number for western grain stood at 359.4; in August, 1922, it stood at 168.5, a drop of 191 points. In the same period general prices fell from 330.2 to 222.8, a fall

of 107.4 points. In other words, western grain fell 84 points more than general prices. Deflation was probably not the sole cause for the discrepancy, but no small part of it was due to the fact that the farmers were not in a position to ease the effects of deflation by controlling the market for their produce. Other products, metals and implements for example, declined only 65 points, as against the general decline of 107 points, and the decline in grain of 191 points.

It is impossible to say to what extent organized control of the market would have offset the rapid decline of prices. It hinders rather than helps to make extravagant statements on an intricate and difficult economic problem, but that it would have had some, and probably a substantial effect, can hardly be doubted. Experience has abundantly demonstrated that organized control of selling can maintain reasonable prices, but it cannot create monopoly prices. That is the experience of co-operative marketing, and co-operative marketing is the only path open for the farmer to tread for the improvement of his position. European affairs are beyond his control, however much his interest may be bound up in them, but it is not beyond his power to so organize the distribution of his product, and not alone wheat but everything that the farm produces for sale, as to secure for the producer the full value of his toil. The organization of distribution is the greatest problem that the farmers face today, for distribution costs are out of all proportion to producing costs, as the evidence collected by the United States Agricultural Commission clearly shows.

Debtors and Creditors

While it is true that the West has this year been blessed with a record crop, and while it is true that the crop, had other things been equal, would have meant prosperity for the farmers as a whole, the fact remains that other things are not equal and that despite the huge crop very many farmers are in a bad way financially. One good crop even at fair prices is not enough to counter-balance the adverse conditions which have beset the farmers during the last few years. These adverse conditions have led to an accumulation of debt, and that can only be worked off by a policy of mutual consideration as between debtors and creditors. The governments of these three provinces have exerted themselves to bring about such relationship between debtors and creditors and with conspicuous success, but there is not wanting evidence that in some cases individual creditors are demanding their pound of flesh and are doing their best to get it.

In the statement issued last week by the conference of the Manitoba government and creditors there occurs this passage:

The point was stressed that any hardship that might arise would be due to the fact that one creditor might collect his accounts by pressure, leaving other creditors unprovided for. It was generally admitted that in cases where there was not sufficient money to go round due regard should be had for the claims of all creditors and the situation of the debtor carefully scrutinized.

That is the right principle, but obviously it must be applied throughout the entire processes of business. A local creditor of a farmer may be debtor to creditors elsewhere, and they again may be debtors in the chain of business. To get the desired results there must be consideration all along the chain, because if pressure is applied from the top it will certainly go through to the bottom

and the farmer squeezed through no fault of his creditor. Eventually the process gets right back to the financial organizations, and as they have declared a willingness to co-operate under conditions which prevent positive evasion of liabilities there should be no difficulty in a general application of the policy laid down by the Manitoba conference. Cases where pressure is applied by individual creditors would thus seem to need investigation by the respective governments with a view to preventing injustice not only to the debtor but to other creditors who may have given the consideration which the situation demanded.

The British Election

The political atmosphere in Great Britain is getting decidedly warm, so warm in fact that it is beginning to dissolve the good feeling engendered by political bed-fellowship. Premier Law is losing patience with his quondam colleague, Lloyd George, who is making biting comments upon the intellectual calibre of the Law ministry, and he threatens to abandon his self-imposed restraint and retort in kind. The Lloyd Georgian faction is developing into a mutual admiration society, each one patting the others on the shoulders and telling the public what big, broad-minded men they are and how beside their intellectual brilliance the light of the new ministry pales into insignificance. That is about the extent of the contribution to the campaign last week, and it looks as though the battle is to be waged on personalities rather than principles or policies, and recrimination and invective touched with satire are to be the weapons instead of clear-cut and informative discussion of the problems the country is facing.

The main parties in the field are the simon-pure Conservatives, the orthodox Liberals, the wanderers from both folds forming the supporters of the Coalition, and Labor. These are the four big parties, but there are others. In the election of 1918 there were in the field in addition to the main parties, Socialists, Nationalists, Co-operators, Independents, and candidates representing organizations of ex-service men. If the Coalition Liberals and the Coalition Conservatives be counted one party there were in the British House, representatives of thirteen parties or organizations, after the 1918 elections. Socialists, Co-operators, and Nationalists (not Irish) are in the field again, but, as in 1918, their presence will have no effect on the main trend of the election. The election lies with the four big parties, with the Conservatives and Labor making the biggest efforts and covering the widest territory. Four-cornered contests promise to be the rule rather than the exception, which may be all to the advantage of Labor, but the general result in such circumstances cannot be a reliable index of public opinion. The municipal elections, however, which were held last week, showed a falling away in the Labor vote, which is surprising in view not only of the efforts that Labor is making in this election but of the alarmist attitude of the other parties toward Labor and its program. Liberals and Conservatives alike have expressed fear of a political supremacy of Labor, and, indeed, some of the Coalitionists are making their appeal on the necessity for a united front against the menace of a Labor government, with special emphasis on the extremist section of Labor. Hope of a reconciliation among the Coalitionists on that plea was never as strong as the

party bitterness, and it was probably no more than a weak piece of political camouflage.

The Representation of the People Act of 1918 wiped out many survivals of three-quarters of a century of electoral reform in Britain. With the exception of Orkney and Shetland and the universities, polling in all constituencies now takes place on one and the same day, but all the results may not be known on that day, as the votes are not counted at each polling station as in Canada. Plural voting is practically abolished: in certain circumstances a voter may have a vote in two constituencies but he must have different qualifications for each. He may, for example, vote as a resident in one constituency and as a university voter in another. The representatives for the universities are elected by proportional representation. This act also gave the franchise to women who are thirty years of age and otherwise qualified, and the number of women registered in 1918 was 8,479,156. There are probably a million more to vote in this election, which accounts for the particular attention all parties are giving to the women voters.

A Despairing Assurance

The Inter-parliamentary Union, which was founded in 1887, is composed of representatives from the various parliaments of the world, who meet periodically to "bring about the acceptance in their respective countries, by votes in parliament and by means of arbitration treaties, of the principle that differences between nations should be submitted to arbitration and to consider other questions of international importance," as its constitution reads. The twentieth conference of the Union was held in Vienna in the latter part of August and thirty-five countries were represented, the Canadian representative being Sir George E. Foster. At this conference a resolution was moved by Dr. Treub, formerly minister of finance in Holland, which, after reciting principles adopted in the covenant of the League of Nations and by the more recent Genoa conference, and dwelling upon the distressing condition of Europe at the present time and the economic system that was making things worse, proposed the following:

This conference protests against the maintenance of such an economic system and upholds the following principles:

1. In the present deplorable condition of the economic life of Europe, and more especially of Central Europe, customs duties should be of non-prohibitive or non-protectionist character.

2. Articles of primary necessity, such as food-stuffs, cheap clothing, cheap building material, etc., should be free of all import duty.

3. Raw materials, fuel and fertilizers should not be liable either to export or to import duty.

This conference invites the groups of the Union to carry on an active propaganda in their respective countries for the acceptance of these principles.

There is a Liberal government at Ottawa and it was elected on a platform the tariff planks of which are in substantial agreement with the principles laid down in this resolution. In addition there are over 60 members in the present parliament at Ottawa forming the Progressive group, also elected on a platform the tariff planks of which are broad enough almost to include without qualification the principles of this resolution. Yet the Canadian representative opposed the resolution. Canada, said Sir George E. Foster, has had a protective policy since 1878, "not confined to one party but acceded to by the country as a whole." Europe, he conceded, needed something and needed it badly, but he did not say what the something was. As for Canada, what he had to say was this: "If I go back to my own country and say, 'I am definitely instructed by the Parliamentary Union to commence an agitation in this parliament to upset the fiscal system in vogue for the last twenty years'; what will be their reply?"

Sir George knew quite well there was no question of upsetting our fiscal system to any

greater extent than both Liberals and Progressives are pledged to the upsetting of it. He knew quite well that in opposing the resolution and in the language he used in opposing it, he was not fairly representing the preponderating opinion in the Canadian parliament. It is true circumstances militate somewhat strongly against the immediate application of a substantial tariff revision, but as the representatives of France, Germany, Austria and Hungary supported the resolution in principle and not in particulars, a real representative of the Canadian parliament could have done the same thing without stretching his mandate. For the principle involved has been definitely accepted by the majority in the present parliament. Ultimately the resolution was referred to a special committee of the Union consisting of the representatives of Holland, Denmark, Germany, France and Canada.

The Progressives in parliament might well see that this question is brought up in the House, and that before the next conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union the representative of Canada has something more cheering to take to Europe than the despairing assurance that this country is going to stand pat and maintain barriers to trade even if the whole of European civilization falls into ruin.

Educative Advertising

Whether or not a protective tariff raises prices is a question of fact, and the Chicago Journal, anxious to let its readers know what the Fordney-McCumber tariff act means to them, presents them with a fact or two taken from the actual world of business. The Journal says:

Within the last few days two advertisements have been printed by big merchandising firms in Chicago reading substantially like this:

"Beaded bags. This is a shipment which came in before the new tariff was signed and will be sold at the old low price as long as they last. Bags imported under the new tariff will, of course, be sold at a higher price."

"Gloves. A large shipment received on the last day of the old tariff. Importations paying the new duties will be much higher."

Advertisements like these are a pretty effective way of educating the public on the effects of protective duties. When merchants begin telling the public through their advertisements that prices are going up because of tariff legislation, the said public is more likely to sit up and take notice. When a man or woman who has just been listening to a political spell-binder declaring with confident emphasis that customs duties do not raise prices because the foreigner pays the tax, reads a frank announcement by the local merchant that he has to raise prices because of an increase in the tariff imposed in the name of national prosperity, he or she is going to ask where the foreigner comes in. Mr. Dooley said that the foreigner pays the tax provided he is not turned back by the immigration authorities, and the advertisements quoted by the Chicago Journal support Mr. Dooley. The advertisements tell the truth; the politician merely says something that sounds pleasant. If the foreigner had to pay he would quit sending the goods, and in the last analysis that is just what the protectionists want. Imports fall off but the consumer keeps on paying the duties, only what he pays goes to the home producer and not to the government. That is the prime object of a protective tariff.

The Italian Upheaval

The revolution in Italy is a somewhat significant contribution to the political confusion in Europe, since it represents a triumph of direct action against the avowed direct actionists. The Fascista, which has ousted a constitutional government and which has been invested with constitutional authority, was originally a kind of Ku Klux Klan without its secrecy but with all the lawless freedom which invites the riff-raff

and the adventurous spirits to unite in the common job of inspiring respect through terror. It arose out of the imposing defiance of law by D'Annunzio in his Fiume adventure, and its foreign policy is the same as that which prompted that adventure.

The Fascista set out to repress Socialism, Communism, trade unionism and pacifism, and it succeeded. It did not argue; it assassinated. The Socialists, Communists, trade unionists and pacifists were clubbed into quiescence. They disappeared and strangely enough into the ranks of the Fascista. The leader of the movement was no sooner invested with constitutional authority than he gave orders that Socialist and Communist organizations were not to be interfered with. The reason is to be found in the changed character of the movement. It began in an extreme and fanatical nationalism and developed into an amorphous aggregation of every kind of organization from the moderately political to the wildest of syndicalism. The trade unions have reappeared as Fascista unions, and the Socialists and Communists are no doubt enjoying all the excitement of direct action within the organization. The Fascista is doing the very things the Socialists and Communists were doing; it has seized factories and estates and terrorized the cities. From being a middle class revolt in the name of patriotism and a redeemed and regenerated Italy, it has developed into a dictatorship of the proletariat, for it now includes all the radical organizations who went into it because it was safer to be on the inside than the out.

The object of the Fascista is not only to extend the boundaries of Italy and to make the Adriatic an Italian lake, but to introduce a new economic order. It intends to provide work for all, and it will be interesting to note how Premier Mussolini and his cabinet go about the job. Those who gave generously to the funds of the Fascista when it was engaged in smashing trade unions and red organizations may have reason to regret backing lawlessness as a remedy for lawlessness.

A Commendable System

Among the many suggestions that have been made in England to enable the nation to meet the enormous liabilities left by the war is one for the greater utilization of the post office savings bank, the bank of the common people. There is no doubt that governments have in the past been slow to institute means for bringing to their service—which is the service of the people—the multitudinous small savings accounts which in the aggregate total quite an amount and which, given the proper kind of machinery, could easily be brought within the orbit of government finance.

The Alberta government is facing in the direction of such a reform by the issue of savings certificates in denominations reaching from \$5.00 to \$10,000, paying 4½ per cent. per annum interest and redeemable at par on demand at the office of the deputy provincial treasurer. This is practically equivalent to a savings account with a minimum deposit of \$5.00 opened with the government without the ordinary machinery of banking. It is a thoroughly safe and convenient form of investing savings, and as a means of bringing government and people into a relation of mutual helpfulness is highly commendable, meriting all the support that the people can give it.

Australia is also in the throes of a general election with another Welshman, Premier Hughes, fighting with his back to the wall and in the traditional Georgian style. Farmer and Labor are arrayed against the government, but they are also fighting each other and Premier Hughes has at least a fighting chance. New Zealand will have a general election in the early part of December.

The Speeding of Aunt Addie

By Anna Phillips See

FOR five years Percival Mott had dangled. For five years Aunt Addie's hopes—and ours—had see-sawed. Then to our glad surprise the engagement was an accomplished fact, though how it happened no one except Aunt Addie knew—Percival, it is to be presumed, least of all.

Aunt Addie is not my aunt, I am glad to say, nor is she my husband's. She was bequeathed to us. She is the half-sister of Thomas Henry's step-father, who on his death-bed said most inconsiderately: "Thomas Henry, I leave Addie to you," as if Addie were a great treasure instead of what she is. Well, we have had her on our hands ever since, and it would take a folio to tell what we have suffered. Our only hope has been that Aunt Addie might marry, for she is good-looking in an over-bearing kind of way; sort of a bossy brunette type. But the years passed and Aunt Addie was still with us. At last, when hope had almost expired, Percival Mott appeared on the horizon.

Percival was drab-colored, wispy and meek—of special make and design as a husband for Aunt Addie. Hope revived, burned brightly for years, then flickered out again; for Aunt Addie was still with us. When we had finally decided that instead of losing our legacy we had accumulated interest on it in the shape of Percival, there came the triumphant announcement of the engagement.

After five years of preliminaries Aunt Addie did not propose to lose any time. Hardly had we recovered from the shock of her June bulletin before July brought us another, in which she declared her intention of marrying Percival immediately. In a pointed paragraph she remarked that as our city home was closed for the summer she supposed she would have to be married at the minister's. We knew what that meant. She wanted us to give her a wedding in the country.

With such a glad prospect before us we felt that we could not do too much in the way of a celebration. Our prompt reply to Aunt Addie's letter assured her that she might count on us for a wedding, and that she need have no care or responsibility except to see that Percival was present. Then we went to work.

That summer we had rented a cottage in a remote lakeside village. We were so far from home that we felt we could safely send the wedding invitations broadcast, thereby reaping a harvest of presents for Aunt Addie. The immediate family we, ourselves, would entertain at the cottage. Should others come, as was unlikely, they would go of course to the hotel. We engaged a reverend cousin to tie the knot, knowing that out of his affection for us he would make it of gordian strength. Thomas Henry himself attended to the legal arrangements that they might be absolutely without flaw.

Merrily the preparations went on till it lacked but two days of the wedding. Then came the first set-back. Nora, our household queen, was in the midst of a large ante-nuptial washing when she received the fatal telegram. Her sister had suddenly decided to dispense with her appendix. She was in a Boston hospital and was most unreasonably demanding Nora.

"She'll die on me; she'll die on me!" moaned our treasure, weeping into the soap-suds.

We dressed Nora, packed her trunk, drove her to the station, put her on the train with her ticket in her hand and told her not to talk to strangers. Then we returned to the cottage to face the situation.

"I will not let you kill yourself even to marry off Aunt Addie," said Thomas Henry to me. ("There are times when I just love Thomas Henry, even if he is my husband.") You must have help at once. I shall get a woman from the village," he announced confidently.

In five minutes he drove out of the yard. I knew that my husband would return with someone if he had to drag

her in chains. That is Thomas Henry. But I also knew that he did not realize the significance of "hayin' time" in a farming community. His eyes were opened before he came home. First he made a house-to-house canvass of the village, then he covered the countryside. He succeeded finally in securing "Doxy" from the Poor-farm, a lady of variable intelligence. She could work when not under the influence of a "spell." Then she was worse than queer.

The next morning, being the day before the celebration, Aunt Addie arrived with Percival Mott. She had brought him right along with her. How joyfully we welcomed him to our hospitable roof. Percival had really come, but his trunk had not. Inasmuch as it contained his wedding clothes he was much worried, but Thomas Henry cheered him by saying that there were three more trains before the time of the nuptials.

As the day progressed the relatives came in larger numbers than we had expected. It seemed that each one wanted to see with the eye of flesh that Aunt Addie was really married. By night the house was more than full. No one offered to go to the hotel. When the reverend cousin arrived I doubled him up with the bridegroom in my room. I knew that he would not let Percival out of his sight. Thomas Henry and I, with our ten-year-old son, Jack, retired to the suffocating attic.

The wedding day dawned clear and everything seemed propitious, but during the preparation of breakfast for so many Doxy became nervous, then much excited. As the guests trooped into the dining-room she burst into discordant song:

"Peace, perfect peace,
In this dark world of sin!"

She shouted the word "peace" as though referring to the vegetable, and "peas, perfect peas" resounded through the kitchen and enlivened the assembled house-party. The others only smiled, but Percival Mott laughed, loudly and hysterically. We had never known Percival to see the funny side of anything before. It was a clear case of nerves—and no wonder, on this his marriage morn.

On a sudden the song ceased, and Doxy stood in the doorway. Her face was distorted with rage; with her glittering eye she fixed poor Percival, who was still laughing. As if frozen with fear, he stopped with his mouth wide open. For an awful moment she glared at him, then backed slowly into the kitchen.

It was some time before the bridegroom came to. At last he was able to close his mouth and partake of a little nourishment. As conversation at the table revived, we turned to the subject of the missing trunk. If it did not come on the early train, hope was lost, for the ceremony was set for noon with the wedding feast immediately following. This program was necessitated by the train schedule. The express on which Aunt Addie was to take Percival away, reached our station at two-forty-five.

We suggested to the bridegroom that if his trunk did not come he could be married in the suit he had on. He shuddered and murmured faintly that it needed pressing. The truth was that it had had too much pressing already, for Aunt Addie is considerably heavy

to hold. However, we agreed with him that his clothes demanded attention from a tailor.

When, after the passing of the eight-thirty train, the sad truth was forced on us that the bridegroom was without a wedding garment, it was Thomas Henry, as usual, who found a way.

"Cheer up, Percival," he exclaimed. "There's a good tailor at Walton who will make this suit look like new. It's only three miles over there, and Jack can carry your clothes on his wheel and wait while they are pressed. It needn't take him more than an hour and a half anyway."

Percival looked dubious. Our blood ran cold. What if—at the last minute—!

Aunt Addie saw that the occasion demanded firmness. "Percival," she said in the tone we knew so well, "retire to your room at once so that Jack may start as soon as you hand him your clothes. Jack, go up-stairs with your uncle and wait at his door." With a sigh, Percival Mott obeyed and the day was saved.

Jack was off, but he could not appreciate what responsibility he carried in

laden boughs, composed his joyful countenance to a gravity befitting the ceremony.

Meanwhile, most unexpectedly, guests had arrived at our cottage. Cousin Obadiah, his wife and family, blew in from Manitoba, prepared to attend the wedding and make a long visit afterwards. Great-Aunt Sylvia, the only swell in our family, ran up from her summer home in the Thousand Islands, chaperoned by her maid and dog. She came out of barefaced curiosity. The house, piazza, the lawn were filled with perspiring and expectant guests.

Liquid refreshments were in order, and Doxy fiercely strangled lemons in the kitchen. I saw that a "spell" was imminent. There was no time to sit and hold her hand and smooth her brow. If she was planning to have a spell, then a spell she must have. If only she would refrain till after we had disposed of Aunt Addie.

And still Jack came not, and the bridegroom was a prisoner in his chamber. The bride was cheerful and happy. She said that the wedding should not be postponed, even if it had to take place at the groom's bedside, and to this we all heartily agreed. Occasionally she cheered her Percival through the crack of the door. She

told him that nothing mattered as long as she was there.

Just as we had almost decided to wait no longer, a neighbor drove to our door with a foaming steed. He asked for Thomas Henry. The two had a secret conference to which they finally called me.

"Mr. Brown tells me," said my husband, "that if Cousin Alexander performs this ceremony it will not be binding, as neither he nor the bride, nor the groom are residents of this town. Mr. Brown says that he himself could tie the knot because he is a justice of the peace and lives here." Thomas Henry's eyes flashed. I knew that Neighbor Brown wouldn't get that job—and the fee—if my man could prevent it.

And it was so. Thomas Henry dismissed our kind neighbor somewhat curtly, saying that he was much obliged for Mr. Brown's information, and if we needed his further services we

would let him know. Mr. Brown went as soon as he was out of sight my husband exclaimed: "Don't say a word of this to anyone. I'm going to see the town clerk. I guess I can fix this residence business." A moment later he drove down the road like one possessed.

The guests were amazed. Some thought Percival had collapsed and that Thomas Henry was going for a doctor. Others feared, because they were getting hungry, that the caterer had failed us. This was unfounded. Even now he and his waiters were in possession of the kitchen, though it had taken all three men, armed to the teeth, to drive Doxy from the room.

To my relief, Thomas Henry soon returned. He took me to one side. "I told the town clerk about Aunt Addie,"

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A barricade of boxes separated the frightened bridegroom and Doxy, who brandished a long carving knife.

that suitcase tied to his wheel. All was well, we thought.

Alas, we had forgotten that the circus was this day at Walton. Having so much of a circus in our own family had put it out of our minds. The boy, as he confessed afterwards, left Uncle Percival's clothes at the tailor's, then followed the circus procession. So fascinating were the elephants, ponies and ferocious wild beasts he forgot all about the errand on which he had come.

Time passed; it was nearly noon. I had painfully compressed the bride into her wedding gown and dressed myself in the awful heat of the attic. Thomas Henry shaved at the kitchen mirror with Doxy balefully eyeing the razor at each stroke. He said it fairly gave him the creeps. The reverend cousin paced the orchard under the caterpillar-

The Problem of Sick Minds

DR. SOUTHARD, of Boston, says that the feeble-minded are the chief, single, practical problem before a state. What is a mental defective, and what is the difference between a mental defective and an insane person? A mental defective may become insane, he may develop symptoms of manic depressive insanity, dementia praecox, or may have periods of excitement. This condition is sometimes caused by intercurrent disease, meningitis, or some other disease, which leaves the brain cells in such a condition that development is impossible, but mental enfeeblement, due to some intercurrent disease, is not much of a social problem, because the mentally enfeebled from disease is usually the object of care from the outset.

It is the mentally defective from heredity that I particularly wish to bring before the public. The insane person is an entirely different proposition—this is an individual who, in most cases, has been an asset to his community, a valuable member of society, a producer, sometimes, indeed, a genius. Some of the most brilliant men the world has ever known have been charged with being insane. Saint Paul, for instance, was declared mad. Luther was charged with having hallucinations. Lord Byron was considered erratic, and then we have such men as Cowper, Burns and Lincoln, of whom it could be said to quote Dryden "great wits are sure to madness near allied."

The insane person is not the great social menace that the feeble-minded person is, because our laws demand that just as soon as a person becomes dangerous to himself or others, he must be admitted to a hospital for the cure and treatment of the insane, and, in a great number of cases, he can go out, later on, and resume his duties and responsibilities to society, but not so the feeble-minded—once feeble-minded always feeble-minded.

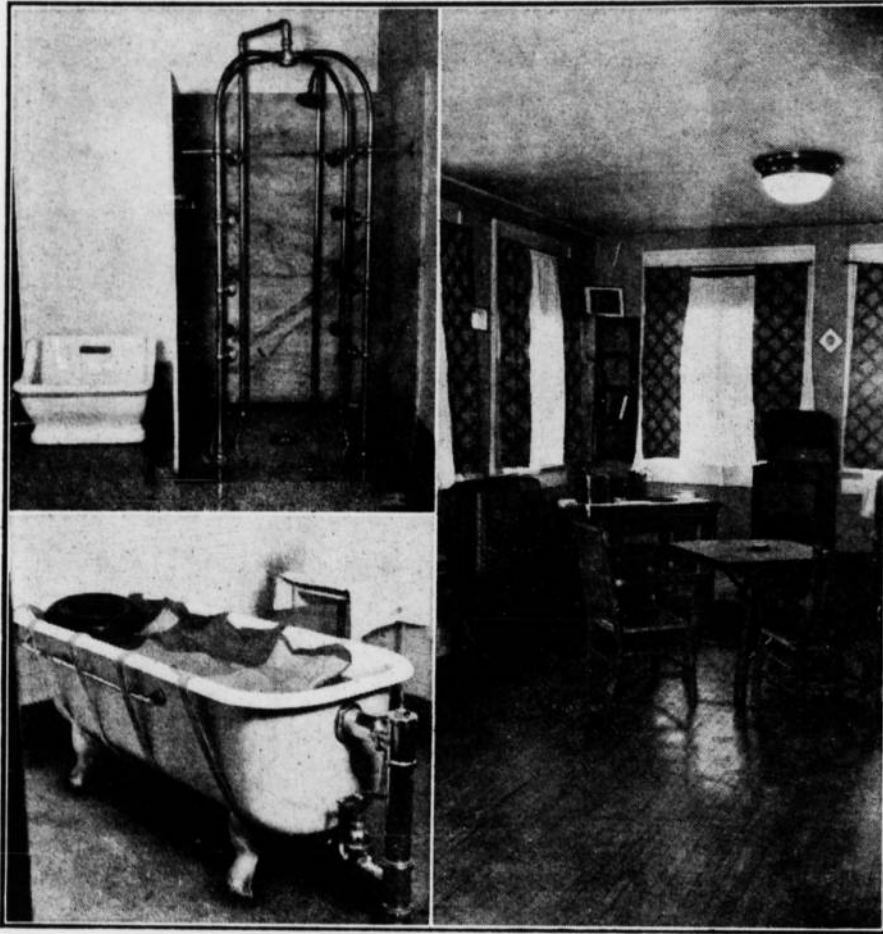
Three Types of Feeble-minded

The term feeble-minded and mentally defective is used somewhat loosely: In America the word feeble-mindedness embraces three types: (1) Idiot—which the patient, no matter at what age, has only an intelligence of a child of two years. The Royal College of Physicians, London, England, has defined an idiot as one so defective in mind from birth as to be unable to guard himself against physical danger. (2) Imbecile—in America an imbecile is defined as having an intelligence up to and including seven years. The Royal College of Physicians, London, England, has defined an imbecile as a person whose defectiveness does not amount to idiocy, yet so pronounced that they are incapable of managing themselves or their affairs, or, in the case of children, of being taught to do so. (3) The third class, and the one which I wish to deal with, is what is known in America as the Moron type of defective, with an intelligence up to that of a normal child of 12 years. In England this class is defined as persons who are capable of making a living under favorable circumstances, but are not capable of competing with their normal fellows on equal terms, or of managing themselves or their affairs with ordinary prudence.

The mental defective is the victim of his environment. He has not the judgment, the intelligence, nor the will power to control his environment, or to rise above it, and becomes a danger to himself and to others because of that. What is known as the benign type of imbecile is docile. They are not naturally criminal and are easily handled. The delinquent type, or moral imbecile, is a person, who, from an early age, displays some permanent mental defect coupled with strong vicious or criminal propensities on which punishment has but little or no deterrent effect.

This type of imbecile is always a difficulty, is always a menace to society and is sure, sooner or later, to get into the clutches of the law. They are without feeling, without appreciation, and are very indifferent to physical pain.

The Mental Defective---A Menace to Society and a Liability to the State---By Dr. J. W. MacNeil



Interior views in the Winnipeg psychopathic hospital. Left: Baths used in treatment. There is no such thing as the "padded cell" in the modern mental hospital. Violent patients are treated to prolonged baths in tub shown in lower left. Right: The recreational room for patients.

They are cruel as children, to animals and to smaller children, delighting in the torture they give to their victims. When they reach the age of puberty, a change takes place in these moral imbeciles, they become more crafty in schemes for personal profit or revenge, more subtle in their malignity, which is satisfied by giving moral rather than physical pain. They have no shame and no remorse. Dr. Healy, of Chicago, says "they are given to lying—are pathological liars, and are almost, if not always, incorrigibles." These are the children who are constantly coming before the juvenile courts.

Relation to the Criminal

It is found in the diagnosis of mentally deficient children, that the crime is out of all proportion to the temptation—that the moral shortcomings are not to be explained by training and environment, and are not influenced by ordinary discipline and punishment. There is usually some other sign of defect, but this is not necessarily of an intellectual nature. It is found that very often there is a certain eccentricity of character and a dislike of family habits, and there is frequently a constant tendency to lying, together with bad sexual habits and cruelty towards companions and animals.

Statistics show that at least 25 per cent. of the inmates of our penal institutions are mentally defective and belong either to the feeble-minded or to the defective delinquent class, which latter class is termed "The Moral Imbecile." In a study made in 1917 in the Psychopathic Laboratory of the Police Department of New York, out of 502 selected cases, 58 per cent were suffering from some nervous or mental abnormality. Clinton P. McCord, M.D., gives the report from the Psychopathic Laboratory in the Administration of Justice, Albany, that 56 per cent. of the female offenders are abnormal. Dr. Mabel Fernald, of New York, records that out of 81 women offenders who came before the night court, 25.4 per cent. of them were feeble-minded. In the municipal court of Boston, out of 1,000 cases it was found that 23 per cent. of them were feeble-minded, 10 per

cent. were psychopathic cases, 3 per cent. epileptics and 9 per cent. were cases of mental deterioration. It was estimated that every one of these would ultimately need custodial care.

Under the direction of Dr. Goddard, the Binet tests were given to 100 juvenile court cases, chosen at random in Newark, New Jersey, and nearly half of them were classified as feeble-minded. One boy, 17 years old, had nine year intelligence, and another boy of 15½, had eight year intelligence. Of 56 delinquent girls, 14 to 20 years, tested by Hill and Goddard, almost half belonged either to the nine or the ten-year level of intelligence. Dr. W. E. Fernald's tests of 100 prisoners at Massachusetts State Reformatory showed that at least 25 per cent. were feeble-minded, and of 1,186 girls tested by Miss Dewson, at the State Industrial School for Girls, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, 28 per cent. were found to have subnormal intelligence.

Dr. Clark, chairman of the Mental Hygiene Committee, Toronto, and one of the foremost psychiatrists in this country, made a mental survey of Saskatchewan recently, and the following are some of the facts as Dr. Clark found them: A psychiatric study of the inmates of the Regina and Prince Albert gaols demonstrated that many were of unsound mind, and that the province could expect little unless the fact was taken into consideration and special facilities provided.

Another argument in favor of careful examination before disposal, emerged after a study of twenty-two female prisoners in Prince Albert gaol; many of these individuals were syphilitic and mentally deficient, and it was only too clear that gaol was not the proper place for them, because, at the expiration of their sentences, they would be set at liberty to prey on society, scatter venereal disease, and to suffer themselves. They were in need of prolonged custodial care, where they could be provided with suitable occupation and given treatment for their disabilities. Out of 700 unmarried mothers, it was found that 50 per cent. of them were mentally defective. It is estimated by Salvation Army authorities that 40 per

cent. of the unmarried mothers passing through the Salvation Army House, are defectives. 59 per cent. of the boys in the Detention Home in Regina, are of abnormal mentality.

The best authorities in America and Europe are agreed that mental defectiveness is definitely and positively hereditary. The tendency of mental defect to be transmitted is perhaps what constitutes its greatest menace. If a normal person whose family is quite free, marries either a mentally defective person or one who, though normal, is a carrier of the defect, then, although all the children will be normal, a certain number will be carriers of the taint. If the second parent is actually defective, half the children will carry it, but if the second parent merely carries it, without showing it, only one in every four of the children will carry the defect in its germ cells. If both parents are apparently normal, and yet both carry the taint, then one in every four of their children will be defective, and in addition, two out of every three of the normal children will carry the defect, while one only, will be entirely free. If both parents are defective, every one of the children will be defective. It can, therefore, readily be seen that feeble-minded people, with criminal and delinquent tendencies are a menace to society and a dreadful economic waste.

The History of Certain Families

Take as an illustration the Kallikak family: Martin Kallikak was a youthful soldier in the Revolutionary War; at a tavern frequented by the militia, he met a feeble-minded girl, by whom he became the father of a feeble-minded son. In 1912 there were 480 known direct descendants of this temporary union. It is known that 36 of these were illegitimates, that 33 of them were sexually immoral—that 24 were confirmed alcoholics, and that eight kept houses of ill-fame. The explanation of so much immorality will be obvious when it is stated that of the 480 descendants—143 were known to be feeble-minded, and that many of the others were of questionable mentality.

A few years after returning from the war this same Martin Kallikak married a respectable girl of good family, and from this union 496 individuals have been traced in direct descent, and in this branch of the family there were no illegitimate children, no immoral women, and only one man who was sexually loose. There were no criminals, no keepers of houses of ill-fame, and only two confirmed alcoholics—again the explanation is clear when it is stated that this branch of the family did not contain a single feeble-minded individual. It was made up of doctors, lawyers, judges, educators, traders and land holders.

The Hill Folk are a New England family of which 709 persons have been traced. Of the married women, 24 per cent. had given birth to illegitimate offspring, and 10 per cent. were prostitutes. Criminal tendencies were clearly shown in 24 members of the family, while alcoholism was still more common. The proportion of feeble-minded was 48 per cent. It is estimated that the Hill Folk have, in the last 60 years, cost the state of Massachusetts in charitable relief, care of feeble-minded, epileptics and insane, conviction and punishment for crime, prostitution, pauperism, etc., at least \$500,000.

The Nam family and the Jukes give equally dark pictures as regards criminality, licentiousness, and alcoholism, and, although feeble-mindedness was not as fully investigated in these families as in the Kallikaks and the Hill Folk, the evidence is strong that it was a leading trait. The 784 Nams, who were traced, included 187 alcoholics—232 women and 199 men known to be licentious, and 40 who became prisoners. It is estimated that the Nams have already cost the state nearly \$1,500,000. Of 540 Jukes, practically one-fifth were born out of wedlock—37 were known

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Left: Crippled children helped by Junior Red Cross. Centre: Red Cross demonstration team from Manitoba. Right: Children receiving treatment in the Alberta Junior Red Cross Hospital.

A League of Youth for Health

THE name Junior Red Cross recalls the years when thousands of boys and girls all over Canada joined their elders in creating that vast volume of Red Cross unselfish service which helped to bring to a close the most terrible war in history. Its peace-time purpose is different. It has as its aim the enrollment of the youth of Canada in a league of boys and girls, banded together with the resolve to keep well and to think of the sufferings of other children less fortunate and healthy than themselves. Good health and kind-hearted service to others, is the motto of the Junior Red Cross.

The Red Cross league of youth is the most hopeful experiment in sight today. In fact it is the one outstanding effort being made to get at the underlying causes of the distress that is the legacy of the war. Its name suggests vitality, energy and enthusiasm in the midst of weariness, and warm-heartedness in the presence of cold despair. At the close of the war when the path of statesmen lay through utter desolation, distress and ill-will, the one warm light of comfort was the Red Cross, a world-wide society, famous for its record of intelligence, promptness and compassion. They applied to the Red Cross not to retire into the corner from which it had emerged in 1914. They urged it to continue its crusade of mercy as the champion of good health and kind-heartedness, and to gather into its ranks, as in war days, experts and enthusiasts, fathers and mothers, teachers and pupils, boys and girls. The Red Cross societies of the world were preparing to demobilize, but here was a definite request for service which could not be disregarded. There was only one thing for the Red Cross to do, and that was for it to carry on as a peace-time organization, having as its program the promotion of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering all over the world.

The Red Cross had only been a year in the work of health education, when it realized what an uphill business it was, and how worthless it would be unless the education started with the children. Health training must start early in life, and must have as its aim the establishment of definite habits to promote health. Something more is needed than mere lectures from grown-ups on the need for clean hands, careful eating and other good habits. Mere talk makes but small effect on children's habits, as some one said who wanted to be extra impressive: "It runs off them like water off a duck's back. It is in at one ear and out at the other!" Good health habits are best established in children with the whole-hearted intelligent interest of the children themselves. Any crusade for good health, to be successful, must include the boys and girls. Hence the Junior Red Cross movement.

Start in Saskatchewan

The idea of juniors in Red Cross work was not a new one to Canada. The province of Saskatchewan had formed 400 junior branches in 1918, and

Story of the Rapid Growth and Splendid Accomplishments of the Junior Red Cross in Canada---

By Mrs. H. M. Speechly

was fully alive to the power of youthful spirits and enthusiasm, organized for a national emergency. It did not take long for the Saskatchewan Red Cross to harness the energy and chivalry of its boys and girls to the greater and even more difficult effort of health education. The story of the Saskatchewan Junior Red Cross and of its triumphal progress into the furthest corners of that vast province, reads like a romance of adventure. The movement was fortunate in having behind it from the very beginning the full support of the Department of Education. The minister of education and his deputy were quick to recognize in the Junior Red Cross just the very agency they needed to assist them to carry out their program of school hygiene. The backing of these and other leading educationists, combined with the enthusiasm of the Saskatchewan Red Cross, has resulted in the formation during the past three years of junior branches in more than 1,000 schools with 50,000 members. These juniors are all being trained in simple common-sense health habits and pay a membership fee of 25 cents a year. Their mites go into a Crippled Child-

ren's Fund, which is spent in providing curative treatment for physically-handicapped children whose parents are unable to afford the expense of professional and hospital care. During the past twelve months surgical and other treatment has been given to more than 600 Saskatchewan children who otherwise would not have received it.

The Crippled Children's Fund is a provincial one, administered centrally. It has been the experience of Saskatchewan that this is the only effective method of administering money raised in a widespread effort for the relief of physically-handicapped children. It makes possible the thorough treatment of defective children in those districts which have a long list of cases and are not in a financial position to meet locally the necessary heavy expenditure. Further, the presence of such a fund remind school boys and girls that there are children in their province who are less fortunate than they are. It affords them the chance, through a small yearly contribution of 25 cents, to express their sympathy in a practical way for children whom they have never seen. It leads them to think in terms of the welfare of their province rather than

of that of their school district only. It widens their outlook and teaches them practical citizenship.

This is why the educationists in Saskatchewan three years ago gave their warm support to the Junior Red Cross movement. They saw the value of the curative treatment if offered to children who were being forced by circumstances to do without it, but more than all else they appreciated the importance of its lesson in citizenship by means of its appeal to the sympathies and unselfishness of boys and girls more fortunately situated.

No account of Junior Red Cross work in Saskatchewan would be complete without some mention of an interesting experiment being made to carry dental service to children living in remote parts of that far flung province. Two dentists, one in the north and the other in the south, move about by automobile through districts far removed from centres where dentists are practicing. The year's record of treatment given to over 2,000 children is remarkable, especially as the cars travelled hundreds of miles in search of schools who needed the service by reason of their isolation. Truly it is being said, by the parents and teachers of Saskatchewan that the Junior Red Cross is one of the greatest blessings that have ever befallen the province.

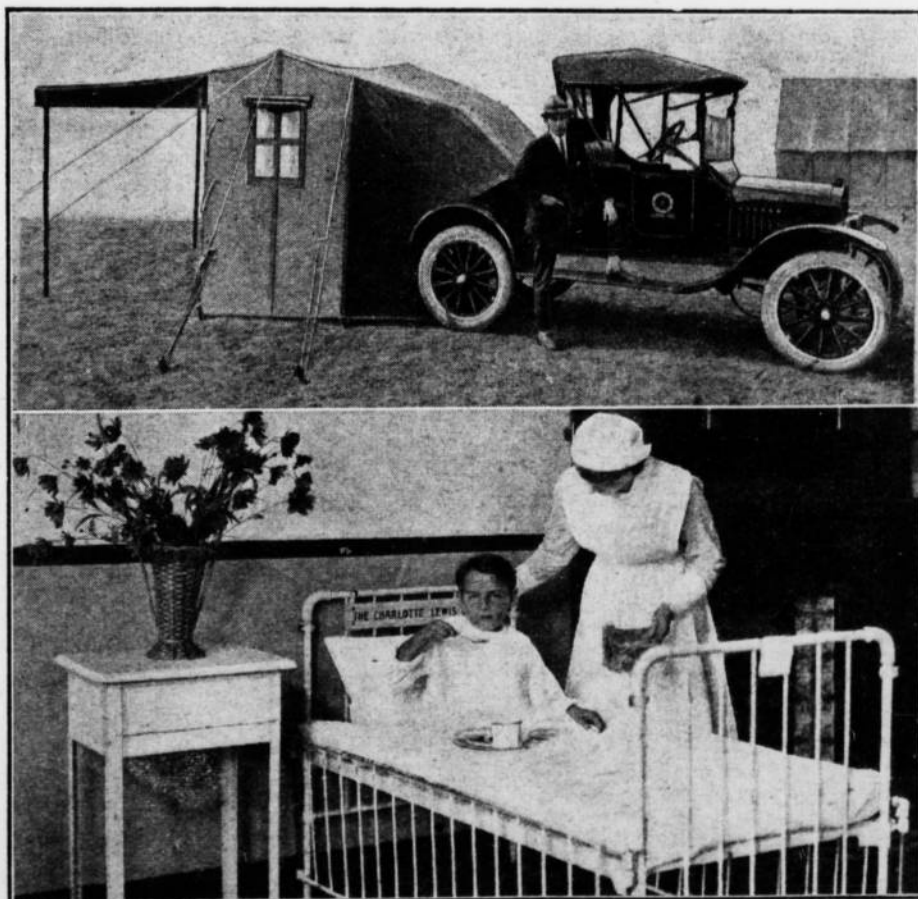
Work in Alberta

Golden opinions have also been won by the Alberta division of the Red Cross through the work that it has done among the children of that province. This dates back to war days when the Red Cross undertook the care of soldiers' children in hostels maintained and operated by the Red Cross as a war legacy.

With this record of service to children it was only natural that Alberta should have been the second division to adopt the suggestion of organizing Junior Red Cross among the children. Within the short space of two years, branches have been formed with a total of 13,500 members. These boys and girls are also being taught the value of good health habits and service to others. As a practical demonstration of their sympathy for children who are less fortunate than themselves, the Alberta juniors have recently taken over a building in Calgary which is being operated under the name of the Junior Red Cross Hospital for crippled children. One hundred and fifty-three children have already been treated there by experienced and generous physicians and surgeons, most of the cases being those which require long and patient treatment.

A very valuable feature of Alberta's Red Cross health program has been the holding of nutritional demonstrations in connection with the summer fairs. At these thousands of children have been weighed and measured, and parents have been given advice by experts in the value of diet in relation to health. These demonstrations have aroused great interest and have revealed the fact that many parents do

Continued on Page 22



Upper illustration shows the Dental Service truck sent out to country points in Saskatchewan. Lower: A child in an Ontario one-roomed rural school who was assisted by his schoolmates to have his club feet corrected.

Fashions for the Family



No. 8906—A Pretty Pillow. Cut in one size, and requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material for puff section and $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 18-inch for bottom.

No. 9830—A Set of Clothes for the Baby Doll, consisting of dress, Gertrude petticoat, shirt, drawers and cap. Cut in sizes for doll 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 inches high. For material requirements see pattern envelope.

No. C-113—Every Child Loves a Rag Doll. Cut in sizes 16, 20 and 24 inches high. Size 20 requires $\frac{3}{4}$ yard 27-inch material for doll and $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 36-inch material for dress.

No. C-102—A Soft, Cuddlesome Toy Bunny for a Wee Lad or Miss. Cut in one size and requires $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 36-inch material.

No. C-103—Tige is Always a Favorite with the Kiddies. Cut in one size and requires $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 27-inch material.

No. 9829—Any "Little Mother" Would Love These Clothes for Her Baby Doll. The pattern consists of rompers, dress, drawers, shirt, cap and bib. Cut in sizes for doll 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 inches high. For material requirements see pattern envelope.

No. 9821—Set of Clothes for the Girl Doll, consisting of cape, dress, petticoat, chemise and tam-o'-shanter. Cut in sizes for doll 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24 inches high. For material requirements see pattern envelope.

No. 1287—A Cute Dress with Bloomers. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. To make the dress in the 4-year size will require $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material and $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards binding.

No. C-108—Toy Lamb Makes a Cute Gift. Cut in one size, and requires $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 27-inch material.

No. 1200—A Smart Overblouse. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard binding.

No. 1579—A Cute School Dress. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material with $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards binding.

No. 9375—An Excellent Pattern for a Man's Shirt. Cut in sizes 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 13, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, 14, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, 15, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$, 16, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, 17, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS—Write your name and address plainly on any piece of paper. Enclose 15 cents in stamps or coins (wrap coin carefully) for each pattern ordered. Send your order to Fashion Department. Our patterns are furnished especially for us by the leading fashion designers of New York City. Every pattern is seam-allowing and guaranteed to fit perfectly.

Our Fall and Winter Book of Fashions is perhaps the most interesting fashion magazine obtainable. In addition to over 300 styles for women, girls, children, and men, it contains four pages of embroidery designs, a course in dressmaking, and valuable articles telling the stout woman how to dress so as to take off thirty pounds in appearance; how the very slim woman can appear heavier, and what colors are most suitable for the blonde, the brunette, etc. The price is 10 cents per copy. Address your order to Fashion Department.

All Patterns 15 cents, stamps or coin (coin preferred)

18, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 19 inches neck measure. Size 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material.

No. 1569—A "Comfy" Sleeping Garment. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material.

No. 1555—A Slenderizing Undergarment. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 40-inch material.

No. 1343—A Pretty Apron Makes a Most Acceptable Gift. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 yards 36-inch material with $8\frac{1}{2}$ yards binding.

No. 1584—A Pretty Morning Frock. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1438—The Popular Combination of Two Materials. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch light material with $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch dark material.

No. 9907—A Smart Little School Dress. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1567—A Neat House Dress. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1514—The Popular Costume Slip. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 or 40-inch material.

No. 1495—A Handy Cover-All Apron. Cut in sizes small, medium and large. The small size requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 32-inch contrasting.



A beauty secret 3,000 years old

The use of palm and olive oils to keep the skin fresh and smooth is nothing new, but a secret known to pretty girls as far back as Cleopatra.

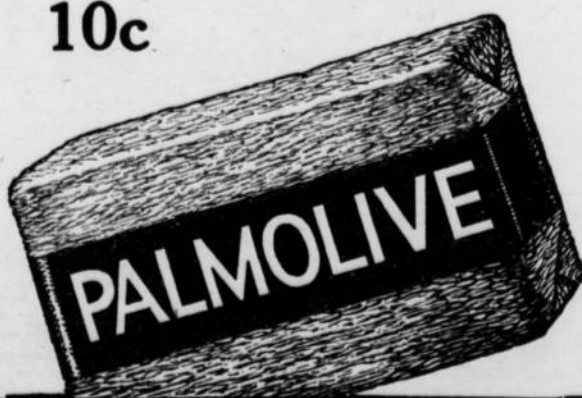
Her Palmolive came in skins and jars, and she had to do her own mixing. But the beautifying cleanser she achieved was the inspiration of the mild, soothing blend science produces today.

Take a lesson from Cleopatra, who kept her youthful beauty long after girlhood's days had passed. She used cosmetics to embellish and enhance her charm, just as women do today. But the foundation was a skin thoroughly and healthfully cleansed from all clogging and dangerous accumulations.

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nothing else—give
nature's green color to
Palmolive Soap.**



Soothes and beautifies

Palmolive is blended from the same palm and olive oils Cleopatra used—they are the mildest, most soothing ingredients science has been able to discover.

The scientific combination of these rare oils produces a smooth, creamy, lotion-like lather. Palmolive soothes and beautifies while it cleanses. It keeps the skin of the face and body beautifully soft and smooth.

The importance of thorough cleansing

It is absolutely essential to complexion beauty to wash your face thoroughly once a day. Palmolive makes this cleansing doubly beneficial by its mildness.

The profuse, creamy lather penetrates each tiny pore, removing the deposits of dirt, oil and perspiration which cause clogging and enlargement.

Such cleansing is the secret of fresh, smooth skins, as results prove. It stimulates circulation, keeps the texture fine, smooth and youthful.

The woman who fears that washing will age her skin has used the wrong soap. She will change her mind once she tries Palmolive.

Don't neglect the body

Care of the complexion only begins with the face. Your neck is just as noticeable for beauty or the lack of it, arms and shoulders should be kept white and smooth.

Use Palmolive for bathing and these results are accomplished. It does for your body what it does for the face.

If this seems extravagance, remember the modest price. The firm, long-wearing cake of generous size costs but ten cents.

Our price secret

If Palmolive were made in small quantities it would be a very expensive soap. Palm and Olive oils are most costly soap ingredients, and come from overseas.

But the popularity which requires enormous production has reduced the price to that of ordinary soaps. The Palmolive factories work day and night, the rare oils are imported in such vast volume that the manufacturing cost is reduced.

Thus Palmolive, priced according to quality, would cost at least 25 cents, is yours for a modest 10 cents. You can afford this greatest of all luxuries for every toilet purpose.

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News from the Organizations

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Migninbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

MANITOBA

Manitoba's Next Contest Article No. 10

N.B.—Under this heading during coming months practical prohibition campaign material will be furnished. It is suggested that our workers should file the articles for use when the referendum campaign opens.

Prohibition in Massachusetts

The average number of deaths from Alcoholism during six wet years, 1913-1918 was 225. The average of two dry years 1920-21 was 78, a decrease of 65 per cent.

One of the hoped for results from prohibition was a decline in that part of insanity traceable to alcohol. The total number of first admissions to state hospitals for the insane and McLean hospital in 1921 was smaller than that of five of the seven wet years, 1912-1917. In 1920 there were 102 first admissions of cases of alcoholic insanity, in 1921 there were 151. But in the seven wet years the average number was 340. The rate of alcoholic admissions per 100,000 population in 1915 was 8; in 1921 it was 3.8.

Notwithstanding unemployment and the high cost of living the state bank commissioner was able to report, October 31, 1921, that in the year ending on that date although the number of deposit accounts decreased by about one-fifth of one per cent., the total deposits had increased during the year by \$30,724,172.67, a gain over the preceding year of 2.5 per cent. The average of each deposit increased from \$465.26 to \$478.

During the seven wet years, 1912-1918, the average annual gain in individual deposits was 1.46 per cent. In the two prohibition years, one of them a hard times year, the average gain was 4.2 per cent.

The total number of state dependents, that is, persons supported or relieved during the year by all the cities and towns in the state, averaged during seven wet years, 1912-18, 87,623. The average for the two dry years was 71,853, a drop of 18 per cent.

The words of Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president-emeritus of Harvard University, well summarize the whole matter:

"Evidence has accumulated on every hand that prohibition has promoted public health, public happiness and industrial efficiency. This evidence comes from manufacturers, physicians, nurses of all sorts, school, factory, hospital and district, and from social workers of many races and religions laboring daily in a great variety of fields. This testimony also demonstrates beyond a doubt that prohibition is actually sapping the terrible force of disease, poverty, crime and vice. These results are obtained in spite of the imperfect enforcement in some communities of the eighteenth amendment to the federal constitution.

Let Massachusetts at once take her whole share in putting into execution these prohibitory measures, which are sure to promote public health, public happiness, and industrial efficiency throughout the country, and to eliminate the chief causes of poverty, crime and misery among our people."

ALBERTA

Stettler Convention

Delegates to the annual convention of the Stettler U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association met in Stettler, on October 10, when the following officers were elected: President, J. E. Brown; vice-president, Mrs. R. Price; directors, Mrs. Barnett, Messrs. Groat, Taylor, Armstrong, McKay and Meyers.

H. W. Wood, president of the U.F.A. spoke to the convention on the principles of the organization, and the necessity for further intensive organization.

A. L. Sanders, M.L.A., gave a comprehensive report of the legislation passed by the last session of the legislature, and was accorded a hearty vote of thanks by the delegates.

A resolution was passed favoring the

retention by the government of all efficient civil servants, no matter of what political persuasion, and suggesting that recommendations for appointment of government officials be jointly given by the board of directors of the association and the M.L.A. Other resolutions asked the government to secure a reduction in freight rates in seed and feed, and, in view of the almost total crop failure in the district, to relieve the situation even to the extent of declaring a moratorium, if necessary; recommended the payment of an annual salary to members of the legislature instead of a sessional indemnity; urged the completion of the Loversburg Valley branch of the C.N.R.; reaffirmed the adherence of the association to the principle of economic group organization and co-operation between economic groups, and demanded that elected representatives stand firm in support of this policy, and oppose any steps looking to either amalgamation or affiliation with any political party or the formation of a new political party. A constitutional amendment also provided that any local might have one delegate to the convention, whether its membership had all paid dues to the constituency association or not.

Ponoka Convention

The annual convention of the Ponoka U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association was held in Ponoka, on October 14. T. B. Phillips, Asker, was chairman.

Resolutions were passed approving the action of the Progressives in the federal house, and opposing any union with any political party that will in any way destroy the identity of the Progressive party as now formed; and disapproving the action taken by members of the provincial legislature in connection with the sessional indemnity, and asking the members to return the amount of the indemnity to the province.

A resolution suggesting that the session indemnity be decreased was referred back to the locals for discussion.

Want Fight Continued

A large number of U.F.A. members and other residents of Hearnleigh and Kirkaldy attended a meeting called to hear E. J. Garland, M.P. Mr. Garland dealt with the outstanding features of the last session, and at the conclusion of his address asked for expressions of opinion as to continuing the fight for the wheat board. It was unanimously decided that the fight be carried on. Another resolution passed by the meeting commended the Alberta members for the stand they took against amalgamation with the Liberal party. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Garland for his speech.

Cappon District Rally Day

The Cappon District U.F.A. Association are having a rally day in Spring Valley church, on November 17. A good program of addresses is being arranged for.

Cochrane Convention

The annual convention of the Cochrane U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. District Association will be held in the Community Hall, Sampson, on Monday, November 13, beginning at 10 a.m.

SASKATCHEWAN

S.G.G.A. Membership Day

In order that Friday, November 17, may stand out as a red-letter day among the Grain Growers' of Saskatchewan, it is essential that the matter be kept before them. Mr. McPhail shows the necessity for the thorough organization of farmers, as for all other classes in the community, in the following circular, issued to all local secretaries under date of November 1, viz.:

"I want to remind you that Friday, November 17, is to be Grain Growers' Continued on Page 31

STAMMERING

or stuttering overcome positively. Our natural methods permanently restore natural speech. Graduate pupils everywhere. Free advice and literature.
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In 1921 approximately 7,000 Canadian Students of this Institution prepared more than 80,000 Recitations and Drawings, requiring more than two million study-hours to accomplish. No single institution can show such a record of educational achievement, nor is any other institution so adequately equipped to provide the commercial, technical and industrial training for the men and women necessary in the commercial life and development of the Country.

With unrivalled texts, easy to study, easy to remember, and easy to apply; with such texts arranged into comprehensive, practical scholarships; with these scholarships conducted by an educational staff trained to help, to criticize and correct—you have training of so practical a character that you can apply it day by day to your advantage and profit.

What are your chances of success? Can you afford to let another priceless hour pass without making your start toward a more scientific knowledge of your work? The Coupon printed below has been the means of bringing advancement and increased salaries to many thousands of men. Read it carefully—mark the work of your choice and get it in the mail today.

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Use only the Genuine. Look for the name "Coleman" on the mantles you buy. Buy them by the package. Dealers and jobbers everywhere sell Coleman Mantles. If yours can't supply you order direct. Dept. 167 \$1.50 per dozen postpaid.

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We will send you free and postpaid the paper required for making this dress form (sufficient for the largest woman) if you will send \$2.00 to pay for your own subscription for 3 years, new or renewal. Or we will send you the paper free and postpaid if you will send us \$2.00 worth of subscriptions from any other person or persons. The new rate is \$1.00 for 1 year, \$2.00 for 3 years, \$3.00 for 5 years.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
Winnipeg, Man.

Good Taste in Xmas Giving

Commence Plans Early—Choose Each Gift Carefully—Avoid Many Things on the Market—By Margaret M. Speechly



NOW is the time to lay plans for Christmas remembrances. Anyone who has started preparations early enough knows how much worry is saved by forethought. About the middle of October every year I turn to a list showing

usually fairly easy to plan. Books, needlework of all kinds, sealing wax articles (see The Guide of October 11), nosegays, wool flowers (see page 14 of this issue), handbags, slipper bags, pieces for a toilet set, a blouse length, handkerchief, small articles of jewelry, beads, unusual note paper, a camera, snap-shot album and music are suggestions that may help someone who finds it hard to decide upon suitable gifts. Underclothes, stockings, neckwear, are often welcome but should only be given by intimate feminine friends and relatives. A woman who has a large

correspondence appreciates a nice writing set of metal, leather or sealing wax. A quill from the poultry "department" dyed to

match the other articles makes an unusual pen. Mother will perhaps appreciate a labor-saver more than anything else, especially when it is made by a member of the family.

Children of all ages should be encouraged to give things to others at Christmas time, but need some guidance or they will want to give the teacher a bottle of perfume or some other unsuitable gift. A wise teacher in planning her program for juniors keeps Christmas in mind and shows them how to make blotters, candy baskets, Christmas cards, and other easily constructed articles. They will enjoy trying to keep their gifts a secret.

Older boys and girls can make many useful things and should be encouraged and helped by their parents. Many girls are fond of needlework while boys can make book racks, paper knives, labor-savers, paper-weights and other articles with a little guidance and encouragement from father.

Older women appreciate books, knitting supplies, knitted jackets, spencers, hug-me-tights, slippers, a handbag, lace collar, fichu, or a scarf.

City friends enjoy a hamper from the country better than anything. Fowl, jellies made from wild fruits, pickles and preserves, make a nice gift for a large family.

Things to Avoid

While there are many things suitable for Yuletide remembrances there are certain types of articles that should never be given to anyone. It shows poor taste to present a person with colored glass and china souvenirs bearing the name and a bird's-eye view of a town or city. Leather cushions, photo frames and other articles with Indian heads burned on as decoration are far from beautiful, and are not seen in the homes of refined people. Many of the pipe racks and tie rails displayed about Christmas time should be left strictly alone. Gift jewel cases with a lining of pink are positive atrocities. Equally undesirable are boxes for gloves or handkerchiefs, made of celluloid or cardboard bearing pictures of flowers or scenery. Fussy articles of pink or pale blue satin are unsuitable for any room because they catch dust, soil easily and are not artistic. Ornaments of glass, china, silver or brass are frequently unwelcome because they need a lot of care to keep them in good condition. As for perfumes and highly scented talcum powder, no one of any refinement ever uses such materials. Odd pieces of fancy china that match nothing in the wide world are most unsuitable and frequently have to be stored away because no one has any idea of what they were intended for. Silk handkerchiefs, heavily embroidered, plain or vividly colored, belong only to the "dark ages" and not to the enlightened twentieth century.

People who must depend upon local stores for their Christmas gifts frequently find that it is very hard to get what they want. If the public would refuse to buy anything that is not artistic or useful, merchants would very soon cease to stock unsuitable wares. Even the very simplest gift made at home is far more appreciated than many of the glaring examples of bad taste which are on the market.

what I have given to friends and relatives for the past few seasons. After checking over the names, I decide on something suitable for each person, and make out a list of materials needed. A definite system saves duplication.

Some people have a knack of selecting the very things that please their friends. In all probability their success lies in observing people's likes and dislikes, in keeping their hobbies in mind, and in choosing something novel. In a word, their gifts are appropriate. A subscription for a good magazine is a suitable gift for someone living in a remote district, but to a city-dweller it would probably be "sending coals to Newcastle." Books are ideal presents for a "bookworm," but sports equipment would be more welcome to a person who spends her spare time out-of-doors.

In this country we have some things which make most acceptable gifts for people living in other lands. Articles made by Indians are novelties that can be readily packed up and sent any distance. However, it would be a mistake to dispatch a pair of fur-lined bedroom slippers to a person living in the tropics. Canadian literature interests many overseas people. True, the number of authors and poets we possess is not very large, but who has not enjoyed the way in which Bliss Carman, his cousin Charles G. D. Roberts, Arthur Heming, Pauline Johnson, Drummond and others have described the customs, habits, scenery and people of our Dominion?

For the boy who is clever with his hands a monthly magazine on popular mechanics is a good choice. The radio-telephone has developed so wonderfully of late that every youngster is dying to have a "set." A handbook or periodical on the subject will perhaps help him to put up a receiving station, but only material written by authorities should be secured, as there is a lot of second-rate information on the market. Equipment for wireless sets should also be bought with discrimination or the money will be wasted.

Christmas is often a good time to start a young person's musical training by giving him an instrument in which he is interested. Ju-jitsu is something all boys like, for by mastering clever grips they can learn to wrestle effectively. A book of instructions will delight their hearts. Sports equipment of various kinds is always popular. In my experience, boys are pretty good about throwing out hints as to what they are longing for. A pocket knife, fountain pen, eversharp, lead pencil, camera, and games, are all suitable for boys. Some families prefer to club together and give each member one thing rather than several smaller articles.

What to Give the Grown-up Boy

Many people have difficulty in choosing something acceptable for the grown-up "boy" whether he is 25 or 60 years old. Again, it all depends on his preferences. A smoker can soon be fixed up, while a lover of nature appreciates books or magazines dealing with his hobby. A set of lantern slides, a case for mounting moths and a bird box for attracting feathered friends are suitable choices.

Gifts for a girl or a woman are

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Flowers that Grow from Yarn

How to Make a Winter Garden from Odd Pieces of Wool and Silk Rope—By Eleanor McFadden

THE coming of the frost and cold weather makes us think of Christmas, and we realize that it is time to start making preparations for the holiday season. Bright little nosegays of wool or silk add a cheerful touch to the somewhat sombre colors of winter coats and dresses, and they make very acceptable Christmas gifts. These wooly posies promise to be as popular as ever, and you, who love pretty things, will enjoy concocting charming little bouquets from odds and ends in your scrap bag. They give just the "right touch" to the winter dress when worn as a corsage bouquet; they look very "fetching" on winter coats or furs, and they may be used for hat trimmings or for trimming the homespun shopping bag which is so popular this season.

Gather up all the bits of colored yarn or rope silk you can find, and select from them colors that harmonize. You will need green for the leaves and stems—a good olive green. For flowers of delicate tints, such as pale pink, mauve and blue, a soft apple green is best. If your scrap-bag does not contain suitable colors for flowers, you will surely be able to get colored wools which are put up in small skeins, especially for this purpose, in any dry goods store.

You will need some silk-covered soft wire, tie-wire is best, but fine picture wire will do as long as it bends easily. If you have mending tissue to wrap around the stems your work will be hastened, but lacking this, green wool can be wrapped around each stem, and it will look just as well. You should also have some stamens, or flower centres, and perhaps you could get these from the flowers in your last year's hat. However, if you do not happen to have any, make French knots in the centre of each flower, and your flowers will cost practically nothing but a few hours of interesting work.

Now with a good assortment of colored yarns and scissors, darning needles, crochet hook and knitting needles at hand, we can start making flowers.

Knitted Morning Glories

If you want your flowers to look like real morning glories choose pink or mauve for the outside and white for centre, but these flowers are very effective when made of all one color, and the bouquet made up of several harmonizing colors. You will need four medium-sized knitting needles. Cast on 21 stitches, seven on each needle and knit plain knitting as you would knit a sock for 12 rows. Then narrow one stitch on each needle, knit two rows and narrow again. Knit one more row. Then cut off yarn, leaving about half a yard hanging. Thread up a darning needle with this and slip off all the stitches on the three knitting needles on to the darning needle and pull the needle through. The top of the knitting will roll back and when the

yarn is drawn up at the base the flower is formed. Put a couple of stamens in the centre of flower, catch with the needle, in place. Double a piece of wire and catch it with a needle to hold it firmly to the flower. Wrap stems with wool and turn back end of wire sharply and sew wool down to prevent ravelling. If gum tissue is used, simply wrap it around the wire tightly and break off at end of stem. In a bouquet there should be about five flowers and at least three leaves.

The size of the flower may be varied by changing the number of stitches on the needle; a heavy wool will, of course, require less stitches than fine wool.

The leaves are crocheted in the following way: Ch. 12, 1 s.c. in second stitch from end, 1 d.c. in each of next 3 stitches, 1 triple crochet in next four stitches, ch. 3,

1 s.c. in last stitch of first chain made. Ch. 3 and turn leaf to make other side of leaf, first chain made being mid-rib, 1 treble crochet into first chain at base of leaf, 1 tr. crochet into next 3 holes, 1 d.c. into next 3 holes, 1 s.c. into top hole. Cut off yarn, leaving enough to wind wire with, which should be sewed down centre of leaf at back, leaving enough wire to form stem of leaf. Arrange the flowers and leaves in an artistic group and wrap all together with wool or with gum tissue.

Posies are quickly and easily made and are attractive for a hat trim or on a fur collar. They look like violets if made in several shades of purple and mauve, but are pretty in any color. For these use a bone crochet hook.

Ch. 3, join, * chain 6, 1 sl. st. in ring; repeat from * 4 times, break off, leaving a 5-inch end for stem. Draw petals together by running yarn through centre of loops. With a contrasting color make a French knot in centre of flower (fasten yarn in one of petals), wind 4 times around needle from point to eye, draw yarn through and fasten knot.

Arrange flowers in a bunch, twist the ends of yarn left for stems together and tie in a knot. No leaves are needed for this but may be used if preferred.

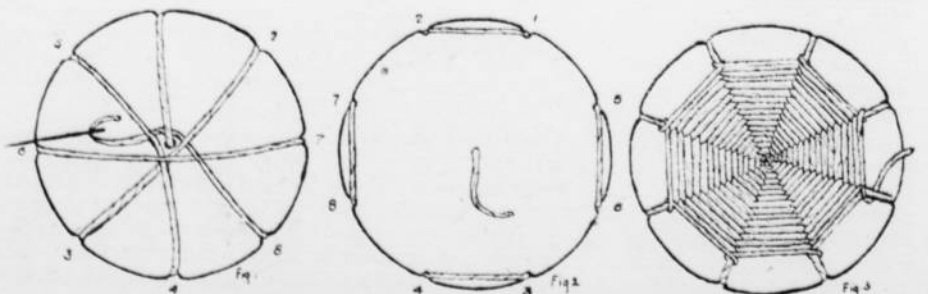
Mary Louise Flower Pattern

A very pretty flower is made on a card board disc. This method of making flowers may be used to produce many beautiful novelty flowers. For instance, the flowers can be made small, to look like bachelor's buttons, by using a small disc, and using rope silk, or they can be made to look like moss roses by using a larger disc and chenille.

The flower has quite a different effect if it is turned inside out when taken off the disc, using the ribbed side for the outside of the flower instead of the fluffier side.

Out of cardboard, cut a disc the desired size. (Fig. 1.) Pass wool or chenille or silk through hole in centre of cardboard, leaving about 2½ inches hanging. Start

Continued on Page 30



Steps in making Mary Louise flowers on disc of cardboard.

What Others Have Found Out

Ways and Means of Increasing Efficiency in the Home

MY young son's high chair is too small for him but he is yet unable to use a regular dining-room chair, so I hit upon the following plan: Screw a wooden door-stop into each chair leg and if necessary stain to match the wood. This eliminates producing cushions and pillows at meal time when there are many other things to do. When our boy grows larger we shall probably remove the door-stops. They can be employed for raising a table as well.—Mrs. T.D.

For the bureau in the boys' room I find white table oilcloth far ahead of the regular fabric cover. If the edges are pinked they are prevented from fraying and becoming unsightly. A small design can be stenciled either end. This scheme saves a lot of washing.—T.L.

Have plenty of unvarnished wooden clothes hangers; you have no idea what a help they are on wash days. On rainy days I put the union suits and dresses, in fact all the clothes that I can, on hangers. Then I hang them on my laundry line, as you do clothes on a pole in a clothes closet—a great economy of space. It also allows the air to circulate through the garments and they dry more quickly. When the dresses are ironed I put them on hangers as they are finished. I even use them to some extent when the laundry is dried outside. I find that knitted and flannel garments retain their shape better when dried on the hangers.—Mrs. E.R.



To make table oilcloth more satisfactory and durable, clean it well and rub it occasionally with liquid wax, always polishing well afterward. It will be easy to keep clean, and its lifetime will be prolonged indefinitely. In polishing it, wrap a soft cloth or piece of flannel around an iron, using this for a polisher.—L.C.B.

The piece bag is a necessity where there are children, but who has not spent precious time in hunting through the capacious bag for the particular bit of cloth needed. I have found that black mosquito-netting makes the ideal bag, because through it I can easily see the exact roll wanted, and it entirely prevents the necessity of emptying the bag for a weary search. Moreover, I find that the netting wears well.—Mrs. T.H.J.

Iodine stains may be removed easily and quickly from any kind of material by moistening with dissolved Epsom salts. Dissolve one heaping tablespoon of Epsom salts in two tablespoons of hot water, and when cold, pour over the stain and let it remain until the stain can be washed out in clear water. Then wash with soap and water and put the garment in the sun. This method does not injure the material.—Mrs. W.V.J.

To cut by a thread, hold your work under the powerful lens of a reading glass, lashed to the arm of a chair. Then the magnified thread is as easy to follow as a ruled line.—D.B.L.

When buying a corn broom, grasp the handle firmly with one hand and twist the brush with the other. You can tell if the broom is loose on the handle. If it is not pretty solid do not buy it. If the broom corn is dark it is probably rotten and will soon break just below the sewing. Green-colored, soft broom-corn fibre wears longest, but mere redness may not hurt it any. If you dip the broom in soap suds once a week it will last longer. Don't

stand the broom in the corner brush downward. It will soon be out of shape and will not last so long. The best way is to make a hole near the top of the handle and tie a loop of string in it. Then you can hang the broom where it will not be in the way.—Mrs. D.S.

When making berry pies, cut the lower crust half an inch larger than the top and fold over like a hem. You will find that the juice never leaks out.—Mrs. A.E.

To prevent the finger from becoming pricked when hemming or embroidering, put a small piece of surgeon's adhesive plaster over it. This plaster can easily be removed, and a roll may be kept in the work-basket for this purpose. This device is much more practical than finger shields.—Miss E.A.

Food placed in the oven to bake is sometimes forgotten by the busy housewife, who has many other things on her mind. To save that waste which comes from letting dishes burn up through forgetfulness an alarm clock will be found helpful. If the alarm is set at the hour the baking should be finished, the housekeeper will hear it wherever she may be, and until that time the responsibility will be off her mind.—Mrs. L.S.

Save scraping carrots by using the following method: Pull the carrots, trim, wash and scrub with a vegetable brush. Put them into a kettle, and throw on a handful of salt (coarse preferred). Put on the lid and shake the kettle vigorously for a minute or so. Wash the carrots and you will find them as clean as if scraped. Nothing is lost and a lot of work is saved. When you boil them after this treatment, do not add any salt to the water.—Mrs. M.P.

In making button-holes in a waist of foulard silk I found, after cutting the hole, that it frayed most dreadfully. At once the thought struck me that if I would lay a piece of "mending-tissue" in the hem that the holes were cut in, and press with a hot iron, it would form a substantial body to work on. This I did, and was very successful indeed.—Miss D.D.G.

Wooden dress-hangers can be greatly improved by screwing two small hooks on the under side for skirts. Sew two loops on each skirt and they will no longer be stretched at the hips or slide off on to the floor.—H.T.I.

Use gummed paper left over from making dress forms instead of string for wrapping and tying packages. It is handy for labeling jars and cans for the pantry, medicine bottles, etc. I found it a great help last spring in sealing boxes when I put away the winter furs and woollens. It makes a good substitute for regular fruit labels. Passe partout is also useful for this purpose.—Mrs. C.R.M.

In taking care of my small brother who had a broken leg, one of the most uncomfortable and painful things he suffered was the weight of the bed clothes—even the weight of the cover on his toes and foot. As a homemade makeshift, I took a hat box, and cut out one side, and turned it upside down over his foot. It pleased him to call it the "garage" for his foot, and many times that foot was an automobile laid up for repairs.—Miss S.D.

Don't pick up little pieces of glass, but wet a woolen cloth, lay it on the floor where the fragments are and pat it. The tiny particles will adhere to the damp cloth, which may be burned. A splinter of glass, if it should get in one's flesh, might cause serious trouble.—C.L.G.

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USE IT IN ALL YOUR BAKING

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39

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The Versatile Apple

Raw Apples Good in Moderation—Ways of Cooking the Fruit—

By Margaret M. Speechly

THE re-appearance of the apple box is welcomed by most home-makers because the fruit can be used in so many different ways. Its value in the diet is considerable for it provides fruit acids, minerals, vitamins and cellulose or woody material, beside helping to keep the blood from becoming acid. However, a slogan such as "an apple a day keeps the doctor away" may contain only a modicum of truth. A raw apple a day is good for an adult or a young person who chews it thoroughly, but for a tiny tot it is not the best thing. Too often young children are allowed free access to the apple barrel because "apples are healthy."

When very young they do not realize the harm caused by improper mastication and the result is indigestion, irritability, and crankiness. Usually teeth get the blame for the disturbance, whereas it is really caused by wrong dietary habits. When a severe attack of indigestion occurs a physician has to be called, thereby disproving the theory that "an apple a day keeps the doctor away." Baked or stewed apples are the safest forms to give children, while adults can eat them in almost any form.

Apples and Rice

6 apples 2½ c. cooked rice
2½ c. corn syrup ½ c. dates
½ c. nuts

Pare and core the apples and cut into eighths. Put into a baking dish, add syrup and bake until apples are tender. Add rice, dates and nuts and mix well. Return to the oven to heat through. This is an excellent way to use up left-over rice pudding or boiled rice. Any other dried fruit can be substituted for dates and nuts.

Apples and Onions

5 medium apples 2 T. shortening
4 medium onions ½ c. water
½ tsp. salt

Melt shortening in frying pan. Slice onions finely and cook in the fat until a golden brown. Add peeled, cored and sliced apples. Put in water and salt. Cover and cook until apples are tender.

Apple Surprise

Put a layer of apple sauce into a greased baking dish and dot with butter. Add a layer of canned or dried fruits and sprinkle with chopped nuts. Continue to fill the dish with more layers and bake until heated through.

Apple Islands

3 egg whites 3 T. powdered sugar
2 apples

Beat the whites until stiff and dry and gradually beat in the sugar. Add the apples, peeled, cored and grated, beating all the time. Drop the mixture on to a custard made with yolks of eggs, served in a glass dish. This is excellent for children. On special occasions drop a small piece of red jelly on to each island of white.

Quince and Apple

This makes a nice variety of apple sauce. Use three pints pared and sliced apples and one pint of quince prepared in the same way. Add 4 cups boiling

water and cook gently until tender. A few minutes before they are done add sugar to taste.

Sweet Apple Pickle

7 lbs. apples 1 qt. vinegar
Cloves Water
6 c. brown sugar

Wash, trim and core apples, but do not pare. Stick two or three cloves in to each apple and put the fruit into a saucepan. Add sugar and hot vinegar and enough water to cover. Simmer gently for two or three hours and bottle.

Apple Afterthought

4 cups apple sauce
3 eggs
4 T. powdered sugar
Sweeten fruit to taste.

Apple Squares

Separate eggs and beat yolks well. Combine with apple, pour into a greased dish and bake 20 minutes in a warm oven. Make a meringue with the whites, beating until stiff and dry and add sugar gradually, beating all the time. Drop on to pudding with a spoon making the surface look rough and mountainous. Bake in a very slow oven until a delicate brown.

Apple Omelette

Use your favorite omelette recipe and when ready to remove from the pan, place a cup of thick apple sauce on one half. Fold over and serve.

Apple Squares

¼ c. fat 1 c. milk
1 c. sugar 2 c. flour
1 egg 4 tsp. baking powder
2 apples 1 tsp. cinnamon

Cream fat and sugar. Beat egg until light and add to the mixture. Sift flour and baking powder and add alternately with the milk. Pour half of the batter into a shallow greased pan. Cover with a layer of pared, cored and sliced apples. If the apples are cut at right angles to the core, thin rings will be made. Over the layer of rings pour the rest of the batter. On top of it place another layer of apple rounds. Bake 35 minutes in a moderate oven. Cut in squares and serve with apple sauce.

Apple Pan Dowdy

Slices of bread 4 T. sugar
Sliced apples ½ tsp. cinnamon
½ c. water

Line a baking dish with thin slices of buttered bread. Fill the centre with sliced apples, sprinkle with sugar and spice. Add water and cover with another layer of bread, buttered side up. Bake one hour in a moderate oven. Serve with any liquid sauce.

Baked Apple Salad

Bake large apples until tender, remove the skins and fill the centres with chopped nuts. Top with whipped cream and serve with salad dressing.

Apple Taffy

2 c. sugar ½ T. vinegar
½ c. apple juice

Put sugar and vinegar into a granite saucepan and add juice strained from stewed apples. Boil without stirring until a hard ball forms in cold water. Pour on to a buttered plate, and when cool enough to handle, pull until white and glossy. Cut into pieces with scissors.

ABBREVIATIONS

In the cookery articles of The Guide, the following abbreviations are used:

c.—cup	oz.—ounce	pk.—peck
T.—tablespoon	pt.—pint	bus.—bushel
tsp.—teaspoon	lb.—pound	qt.—quart

All measurements are level. Sift flour once before measuring.

How I Would Spend \$1,000

The Guide asked its women readers this question: "Supposing someone were to give you \$1,000 on the one condition that you would spend it to make your life in a farm home more happy and contented, what would you do with it?" A summary of the information gleaned from the letters and four of the prize-winning letters were printed in The Guide of October 11. There were nine fourth prizes given, and we are here printing four of the fourth prize letters.

An Average Expenditure

I 'M just an average farmer's wife, with perhaps the average conveniences, old oaken bucket, etc. In my old home we had electric lights, water system of a sort, hot water heat, also a car, but what I missed most of all was music, and I will have a piano before I have lots of other things, but with a thousand dollars, oh, boys! I'd work magic.

Of course the first thing would be a piano. I know of a second-hand one of a good standard make.

Next would be an enclosed with chicken wire play yard for the baby—with tent, sand pile, swings and games, etc., equipment totalling about thirty-three dollars.

While electricity is a grand thing on a farm there are other almost as good cheaper substitutes, using a one horse power engine as the power basis—engine sixty dollars, quoting mail order prices.

The water system in my old home was cheap, but served admirably, the plumbing bill and material costing sixty dollars, but with present prices it would take say about a hundred. As our well is only a few feet from house it would be easy to pipe it into cellar, underground on account of frost, and from the five-barrel pump in cellar up to kitchen using a force pump—pipes continue into hot water tank holding sixty gallons (hot water tank being piped through kitchen range), then a tap from tank into kitchen sink and through wall to wash room—two sinks costing sixteen dollars.

With my husband doing the work himself a reliable ice house can be built for fifty dollars by merely roofing-in an outside cellar and filling with sawdust; a refrigerator costs thirty-two dollars.

Three-burner oil stove, with cabinet top, \$33.75; bath tub, piped up from hot water tank, drained back through wash-room sink—steel bath tub costs \$14.75, with piping \$50.

Piano	\$400.00
Engine	60.00
Water system	100.00
Power washer	42.00
Lamp	10.00
Hot air furnace.....	200.00
Play yard	33.00
Ice and refrigerator	82.00
Oil stove	32.00
Bath	50.00
Chemical closet	10.00
Sinks	16.00
Allowance for any mis-calculations	7.00
	\$1,000.00

So there you are, all the most important conveniences which are needed for \$1,000—Anna.

Well-rounded Plan

I would divide my \$1,000 into four parts, and \$100 would go towards benevolent purposes. Then of the three equal parts, I would use \$300 for home improvements including luxuries. Another \$300 I would spend towards increasing our farm stock for good general purpose use. The last \$300, we would all take a trip with it.

I have now given a brief account of how I would spend \$1,000. I will go further into details on each item before mentioned, giving amounts.

The first mentioned item is the benevolent fund of \$100. There are so many worthy causes that might be considered. I would, however, share up \$25 allotments with four different causes. The first \$25 to the Red Cross fund; the second allotment to the children's orphanage home, the third to a home for old and crippled men and women, the fourth and last \$25 to the Bible Society fund.

My next item is home improvements and luxuries. We have a small house and cannot afford to build a larger one for many years yet, so I will not include much furniture. I need a cistern. I will not allow for our time

spent in this improvement. I would buy a galvanized tank, twenty-barrel capacity for \$50, a cistern pump with necessary pipes for ten dollars, a medium sized kitchen sink for \$15, then eaves troughs for house would cost about \$25, a total cost for cistern, \$100.

Now for the luxuries. I would get a cabinet phonograph, one that would hold the records, for \$100, and two dozen records at ten dollars per dozen, making \$20. Then I would get a practice violin for the boys, costing \$15, to encourage them to learn to play some of the tunes themselves.

Next I would spend \$25 in good reading matter. I would add to the list some baseball equipment and croquet set, using ten dollars, and with the remaining \$30 dollars I would take the boys to a dentist.

The third item of buying stock, I would give my good man \$100 to spend as he liked. For the oldest boy I would buy a colt at \$70, the next boy a two-year-old heifer at \$50, to the third boy, five small pigs at \$20, the youngest boy a small heifer calf for ten dollars, for myself I would buy a two-year-old heifer for \$50, making a total of \$200 spent in stock.

Now I have come to the last item which is a trip. If two of the boys and their father would take a trip to British Columbia using \$150 for railroad fares, the other two boys and I would go to Ontario by boat and rail using the remainder.—Petunia.

Would Buy Car

If I had \$1,000 to spend in such a way that farm life would be made more pleasant for my family, I would buy first of all a Ford car. A car is something which can be enjoyed by every member of the family. It can be used for business and it can be used for pleasure. It brings the farm home closer to town and closer to other farm homes. It affords the family a quick way of getting to church on Sundays and to picnics and community gatherings on other days. A Ford car, equipped with electric starter and lights would cost \$740 at our town. A shelter would have to be provided, and for this I shall allow \$60. That would not build a fine garage but it would erect a good temporary shelter.

Next I would have a power washer. Wash day is the bugbear of hundreds of farm women, myself included. I would choose a separate engine of 1½ horse power, at \$65, to run the washer, because I believe a separate engine gives better power and because it can be utilized to run the churn and the separator by using a line shaft. A good power washer can be had for \$75, including wringer and belt to run it with. There is no basement in our house so I should have to have washer installed in an extra granary which could be moved up close to the house and used for this purpose until financial matters would allow of some better arrangement. Even if one had no extra stove so it could be used in the winter time, think of the amount of labor saved during the summer months when washings are so heavy. This little engine could also be used to run the fanning mill.

Next on my list is a refrigerator; \$30 would buy a well-made, roomy refrigerator, which would save many weary steps up and down cellar and provide, in hot weather, firm butter for the table, crisp lettuce for salads, cool pleasant milk and cream, and cold, delicious desserts. Just to look at those things would make one feel cooler and jaded appetites would revive magically. Ice for the refrigerator need be no extra expense. It can be cut from sloughs or moulded in buckets or in a mould made for the purpose, and packed in a hole dug in the ground under the implement shed or some other available and sheltered spot. We already have an ice house of this kind, but as it is some distance

Continued on Page 25



For You, Also

Prettier teeth—whiter, cleaner, safer

Look about you and you'll see glistering teeth on every side today.

Teeth which once were dingy now have luster. And women smile to show them.

The reason is this: A new way has been found to fight film on teeth, and millions now employ it. It is also at your command—a free test. So don't envy such teeth, but get them.

That cloudy film

There forms on your teeth a viscous film. You can feel it now. It clings to teeth, gets between the teeth and stays.

That film absorbs stains. Then, if left, it forms the basis of dingy coats, including tartar. That's why teeth don't shine.

Film also holds food substance which ferments and forms acids. It holds the acids in contact with the teeth to cause decay. Germs breed by millions in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Thus most tooth troubles, which few escape, are now traced to that film.

Now we combat it

Old methods of brushing are not sufficiently effective. So nearly everybody suffers from it more or less.

But dental science, after long research, has found two film combatants. Able authorities have proved their efficiency. Now leading dentists

all the world over are urging their daily use.

A new-type tooth paste has been created, based on modern knowledge. The name is Pepsodent. These two great film combatants are embodied in it.

Two other effects

Pepsodent is based on modern dental research. It corrects some great mistakes made in former dentifrices.

It multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva. That is there to digest starch deposits which may otherwise cling and form acids.

It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. That is Nature's agent for neutralizing acids which cause tooth decay.

Thus Pepsodent gives a manifold power to these great tooth-protecting agents in the mouth.

Watch them whiten

Pepsodent will bring to any home a new dental era. Millions of people have learned this, and now enjoy its benefits.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear.

One week will convince you that you and yours should use this method always. Cut out the coupon now.

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REG. IN CANADA

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Guide Classified Users are Boosters---Why?

The Aristocrats of the Roost

Part I—General Aspects of Turkey Raising—Choice of Breeds—The Hatching Season—By Flora McNaught

TURKEY raising is one of the most profitable parts of farm work, providing you understand the work and have reasonably good luck, which is largely an element of good management combined with fairly decent weather at the critical periods. Not all poultry raisers are successful, however, with them, and it must be understood that they need more care and attention than a similar sized flock of chicks, ducks or geese, but the profits are so much better that with ordinary luck a nice sum of pin money can be made with a flock.

Turkeys need plenty of free range, which sometimes make them difficult to handle where fields of grain are close to the poultry yard. They do not thrive well in confinement. They like to roam in the fields and meadows all day, and will find most of their own food except what should be given them in the evening. Those who have pastures

on a dry, gravelly sod near the barn have a good situation for turkeys, and it will be still better if there is a woodlot near, providing there are no coyotes or other beasts of prey in the neighborhood.

The business of turkey raising has been and will probably long remain a sideline to general farming. Chickens and ducks can be profitably raised in confinement, but not the turkey. These valuable birds must have the extensive range that can only profitably be had on the farm or in sections where there is considerable outlying range. Not many generations removed from their wild ancestors, the turkey still retains many of the habits common to wild fowl.

Of the different varieties the bronze is probably the best known and the largest. The predominating color of both male and female is a brilliant bronze or coppery red which glistens like burnished gold with rainbow reflections, and a male bird in full plumage is a magnificent fowl.

The White Holland

The White Holland and Bourbon Red are smaller, more domestic and also more prolific. The White Holland is easily induced to lay in the poultry house, though all turkeys prefer to "steal" their nests. They are also very hardy and are held in high esteem by those who breed them. They stay at home well and grow rapidly when well fed. They are getting larger all the time, when grown under the healthful climate and conditions of this country.

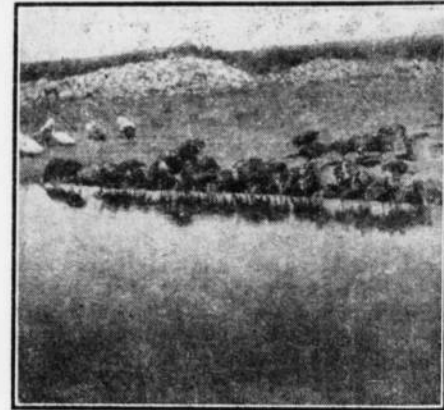
The Bourbon Reds are very popular on account of their color. Red is commonly supposed to indicate hardiness with most domesticated animals, and this seems to hold good with turkeys. They are a real dark buff color and are about the size and shape of the White

Holland. They are not only hardy and easy to raise but they are docile, easy to keep at home and do not have that roaming disposition. They are chosen by many in order to have a different variety from that of their neighbors.

The Most Popular Breed

As the Mammoth Bronze is the breed mostly raised in this country I will confine my attention mostly to them, for these are the kind that are most in demand owing to their size and development.

Whatever breed is chosen, however, they should be of good stock. There is no economy in buying small hens or late pullets. Either yearling hens or early pullets of good frame and weight should be used, and if you are keeping a few from your own flock select the best. Birds two or three years old give good results. The male turkey is not fully grown before two years. Care should be



The turkey poults promenade to the slough. From Miss Alice E. Leadbeater, Benson, Sask.

taken to select birds whose breast bone is long and straight, as such birds will carry a large quantity of meat on the breast. After the third year turkey hens are rarely profitable layers and should be sold to make a place for younger stock.

The Breeding Season

The breeding pens should be matched up in the fall or winter for best results. It is a common practice to keep from ten to fifteen hens with each gobbler. When more hens and necessarily more gobblers are kept, only one of the males should be kept with the hens at a time or they will fight continually. A very good plan where more than one gobbler is kept is to turn out one at a time, keeping one penned up in the morning and one in the afternoon. When they are roaming around much this is sometimes difficult, but as many as four gobblers with fifty hens can be managed in this way. A good ration for breeding turkeys is the following: Boiled oats with a little corn, oats or buckwheat distributed in sufficient quantities. Breeding birds should be kept in good thrifty condition but not too fat. Nothing is worse for breeding stock than to be in an overfat, pampered condition.

Turkeys will begin to lay at about ten months of age. The laying time can be somewhat hastened by feeding stimulating foods such as oats, sunflower seeds and mash, to which a little beef scrap is added. The turkey lays about 12 to 18 eggs in one clutch, and will usually lay for another period in midsummer if broken up at once. One mating is sufficient to fertilize a whole litter of eggs, and at laying time the gobblers should be kept away from the females, at least in the mornings, as he often drives them from the nest, beating them and breaking their eggs like a wild tiger.

Continued on Page 20



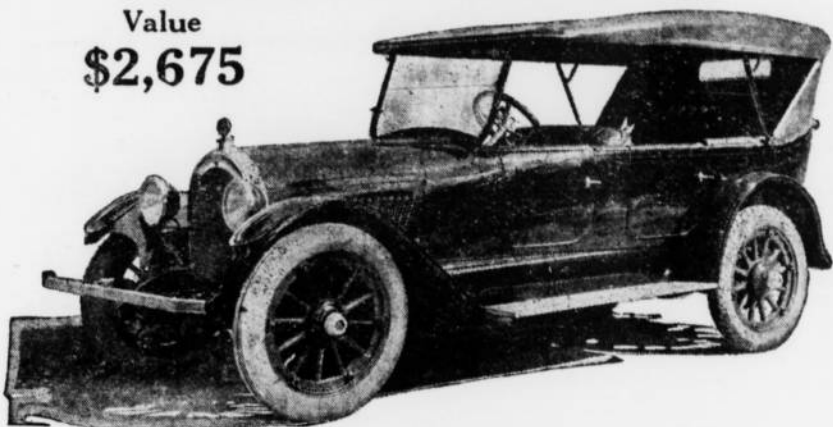
"Pride goeth before a fall." Miss Leadbeater's flock preparing for Thanksgiving.

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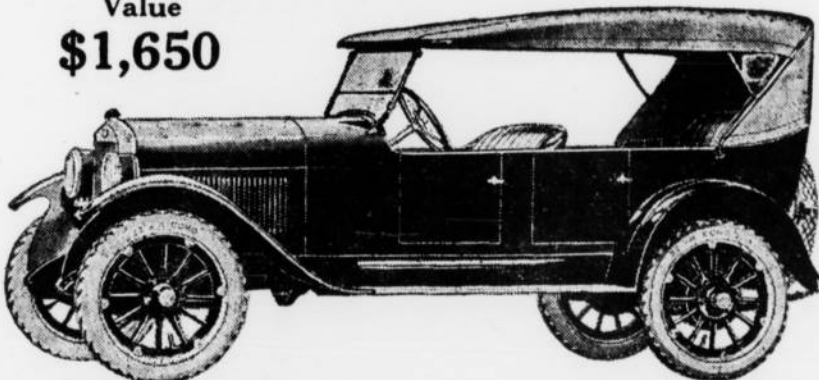
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CANDIDATES NOMINATED

The candidates' names appearing below are those whose nominations were received up to and including Wednesday, November 1st, 1922. Nominations received after this date will appear in the November 22nd issue.

	Credits		Credits
Aamodt, H., Horse Lake, Sask.	60,500	Mackintosh, D., Bowsman River, Man.	15,100
Allen, Mrs. Lee Roy, Macklin, Sask.	15,000	Maloney, G., Kaleida, Man.	60,100
Armstrong, E., Davidson, Sask.	15,000	Maloney, P., Carmichael, Sask.	190,000
Armstrong, W., Woolchester, Alta.	40,000	Marceux, Miss M. A., Viscount, Sask.	60,000
Bakke, C. H., Morden, Man.	15,000	Masson, C. L., Wood Bay, Man.	15,000
Barber, V., Adair, Sask.	40,000	Mauch, C., Three Hills, Alta.	40,100
Barager, C. I., Elm Creek, Man.	15,000	Mayberry, W. M., Red Deer, Alta.	15,000
Bates, J. H., Portage la Prairie, Man.	40,900	McAllister, E., Eldora, Alta.	15,100
Bayer, Sepp, Kitchissippi, Alta.	110,100	McCowle, Miss M., Dauphin, Man.	15,000
Beauchier, F., Travers, Alta.	110,100	McDougall, Mrs. W. F., Regina, Sask.	40,100
Becker, O., Carbon, Alta.	15,000	McEwen, Mrs. J. F., Regina, Sask.	15,000
Bell, C. R., Harding, Alta.	60,700	McFadden, Mrs. L., Glenora, Man.	40,000
Bellrose, Wm., St. Albert, Alta.	15,000	McGorman, A. O., Arden, Man.	110,100
Bergstrom, G., Alameda, Sask.	110,100	McKenzie, L. M., Lethbridge, Alta.	40,100
Bernaski, F., Rosedale, Man.	15,100	McLachlan, Mrs. G. M., Hardisty, Alta.	110,100
Bennid, H. T., Hawarden, Sask.	60,100	McLean, J., Welwyn, Sask.	60,100
Binns, Mrs. G., Sintuluta, Sask.	110,100	McMillan, D. A., Arden, Man.	110,000
Blsgard, Carl, Millicent, Alta.	15,000	McPeak, C., Islay, Alta.	40,000
Black, James, Kenaston, Sask.	40,000	McQueen, W. J., Langruth, Man.	190,100
Blackburn, A., Prince George, B.C.	40,000	McVeety, R. F., Swan River, Man.	194,200
Blackwell, R. H., Harding, Man.	15,000	Mealey, Miss M. A., Minto, Man.	191,000
Blanchard, E., Craik, Sask.	15,000	Meier, T., Luseland, Sask.	60,100
Blocker, Erwin, Meadowdale, Man.	15,000	Miller, P. E., Firdale, Man.	40,100
Boer, W. Den, Vale, Alta.	15,000	Miller, C., Ponoka, Alta.	15,000
Boice, L. S., Govan, Sask.	15,100	Mitchell, Miss T. G., Hughenden, Alta.	110,100
Boysen, W., Chipman, Alta.	40,800	Montgomery, H., Qu'Appelle, Sask.	60,000
Bratton, A., Shackleton, Sask.	190,100	Moldowan, J., Insinger, Sask.	15,000
Bronsonridge, R. H., Grandview, Man.	15,000	Moore, W. H. J., Willowbrook, Sask.	110,100
Brown, Mrs. R., Durban, Man.	15,000	Moreland, J., Jr., Crystal City, Man.	120,800
Brown, W. F., Lemberg, Sask.	110,100	Morin, Miss E. M., La Fleche, Sask.	60,000
Buhler, J. J., Dalmeny, Sask.	15,000	Morrison, J. C., Old Wives, Sask.	65,100
Buhler, Mrs. J. A., Dalmeny, Sask.	15,000	Morton, W. L., Lauder, Man.	190,900
Burry, C. W., Lanigan, Sask.	15,000	Nelson, G., Doloy, Alta.	150,000
Cameron, C. C., Browfield, Alta.	110,000	Nelson, Mrs. R., Prince Albert, Sask.	15,000
Campbell, Mrs. M. E., Grandview, Man.	110,000	Nelson, O. P., Craik, Sask.	60,100
Campbell, Miss N., Cypress River, Man.	120,100	Nicolay, R. W., Bengough, Sask.	15,000
Campbell, R. J., Central Butte, Sask.	40,100	Noble, W. O., Semans, Sask.	190,000
Cardiff, S., Lacombe, Sask.	110,100	Norris, M., Eston, Sask.	110,000
Care, J. F., Lacadena, Sask.	110,300	Oberey, Miss J., Coronation, Alta.	15,000
Cates, Miss J., McLean, Sask.	15,000	Olafson, A., Eston, Sask.	110,100
Chambers, P. H., Fairfax, Man.	111,000	Ostapovitch, J. P., Theodore, Sask.	40,100
Chetyrbuk, Wm., Gilbert Plains, Man.	15,100	Paddock, A. E., Biggar, Sask.	40,100
Cline, F., Belbeck, Sask.	110,100	Patry, L., Olyde, Alta.	15,100
Crawford, J., Rosetown, Sask.	15,000	Patterson, W. J., Moosomin, Sask.	15,000
Crispin, Mrs. H. R., Tregurva, Sask.	15,000	Pearson, O., Kipling, Sask.	110,200
Cummings, M., Caster, Alta.	15,000	Pearson, W., Edberg, Alta.	60,100
Dancey, B. W., Strathmore, Alta.	110,000	Pederson, E. A., Gliby, Alta.	40,000
Davidson, Miss G., Millbrook, Man.	40,500	Peto, H., Emerson, Man.	100,000
Dillabaugh, R., Minnedosa, Man.	15,000	Pittman, F. J., Warner, Alta.	15,000
Dilleneck, C. H., Orion, Alta.	60,200	Pridham, N., Hughenden, Alta.	140,000
Dobrowski, J., Cyrnic, Sask.	15,100	Pridham, L., Southey, Sask.	110,100
Dunlop, J. N., Dore, Man.	110,100	Rabenberg, T., Saskatoon, Sask.	15,000
Dunlop, Miss B., Kelih, Sask.	15,300	Radburn, J. C., Ravensburg, Sask.	15,000
Eggen, H. O., Oxbow, Alta.	110,000	Rawson, Mrs. H., Lang, Sask.	15,000
Farnell, G. V., Sonningdale, Sask.	15,200	Redlin, R., Broderick, Sask.	15,000
Finlayson, A., Cupar, Sask.	110,100	Reynolds, R., Killarney Lake, Alta.	90,100
Fisher, R. L., Gainsborough, Sask.	110,100	Richardson, Miss E., Alameda, Sask.	190,200
Fletcher, Mrs. E. C., Hazenmore, Sask.	190,200	Roach, Wilmot, Douglaston, Sask.	110,300
Fogelberg, O., Foam Lake, Sask.	110,500	Roberts, W. J., Ponoka, Alta.	110,100
Forsberg, A., Dunblane, Sask.	15,000	Robertson, A., Crossfield, Alta.	110,300
Foxcroft, C., Macerrie, Sask.	40,100	Robinson, H. H., Griffin, Sask.	110,100
Frederickson, F., Calder, Sask.	110,000	Roeh, A., Spring Valley, Sask.	15,000
George, Miss M., Bowell, Alta.	15,000	Rodriguez, G., Liberty, Sask.	40,100
Gerdies, Mrs. Wm., New Briden, Alta.	60,000	Rodriguez, G., Liberty, Sask.	40,100
Gibbins, L. C., Rokeby, Sask.	15,000	Ross, R., Deloraine, Man.	60,100
Giles, R., Brownie, Sask.	15,000	Romanchuk, Wm., Stockholm, Sask.	40,000
Gillette, H. L., Shaunavon, Sask.	190,000	Rouse, J. W., Imperial, Sask.	15,000
Goertzen, H. H., Hepburn, Sask.	15,000	Russell, Mrs. J. F., Carman, Man.	40,000
Gordon, W. E., Selkirk, Man.	15,000	Ryckman, A. H., Montfort, Alta.	40,000
Grimson, S., Red Deer, Alta.	40,100	Sagues, E., Birch River, Man.	40,200
Groundwater, D., Crossfield, Alta.	15,100	Sauve, A., Legal, Alta.	15,000
Haines, G. S., Oxbow, Sask.	110,200	Sawatzky, T., Chaplin, Sask.	15,000
Halliday, Miss B., Oakburn, Man.	15,000	Scamahorn, H., Truax, Sask.	110,000
Hamilton, A. W., Langenburg, Sask.	15,100	Schaltz, R., Trochu, Alta.	15,000
Harrison, A. F., Clarendon, Alta.	15,000	Schelte, F., Ridgeville, Man.	40,100
Hart, J., Pierson, Man.	40,000	Schmidt, Miss E., Dalmeny, Sask.	15,000
Hawkes, Miss E., Hare Hills, Sask.	191,300	Schmidt, K. E., Dalmeny, Sask.	15,000
Hawkins, F. C., Windthorst, Sask.	15,200	Shannon, G. R., Key West, Sask.	15,000
Heider, S., Caster, Alta.	15,000	Sharpe, R. M., Edgemoor, Man.	15,000
Henderson, R. G., Philip, Sask.	15,000	Shaw, C. E., Swan River, Man.	41,200
Hengen, H., Macklin, Sask.	15,000	Shelden, A., Wrentham, Alta.	15,100
Hetherington, Mrs. M., Kelih, Sask.	40,100	Shelstad, T. W., Torquay, Sask.	60,100
Hogg, H. B., Bowden, Alta.	15,000	Sigale, J., Ferintosh, Alta.	110,100
Hoge, H. W., Floral, Sask.	180,700	Simonsen, H., Dunblane, Sask.	110,100
Hooper, P. R., Paddle River, Alta.	110,100	Sinclair, G., Belvoir, Sask.	15,000
Hough, A. A., Camrose, Alta.	191,200	Smith, Mrs. F., Kedleston, Sask.	40,100
Howe, Mrs. O. R., Mitchellton, Sask.	110,100	Smith, D., Edgerton, Alta.	15,000
Hunt, E. C., Darlingford, Man.	15,000	Stevenson, W., Woodnorth, Man.	110,000
Hunter, W. H., Oids, Alta.	40,100	Slickney, H. B., Morrin, Alta.	15,000
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Imho, F., Coutts, Alta.	40,100	Sturlauson, S. J., Elfrs, Sask.	190,100
Irving, W. E., Star City, Sask.	190,000	Stutt, Mrs. W. G., Vaudreuil, Man.	15,200
Johnson, Carl, Manson, Man.	110,100	Swanton, Miss E., Woodnorth, Man.	60,100
Johnson, E. B., Wynyard, Sask.	15,000	Swink, R., Humboldt, Sask.	110,100
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Johnson, C. H., Bulyea, Sask.	110,100	Tanger, A. A., Holden, Alta.	15,100
Kallio, C. J., Tantalion, Sask.	110,000	Thies, P. E., Wroxton, Sask.	110,200
Kawula, F., Calder, Sask.	40,100	Thompson, J., Bladworth, Sask.	15,000
Kelly, D. R., Harris, Sask.	40,000	Thompson, J. A., Langruth, Man.	15,000
Kennedy, Mrs. A., Eden, Man.	15,000	Tobin, J. W., Leduc, Alta.	180,100
Keshedahl, W. R., Preeceville, Sask.	40,100	Tourond, A., Delisle, Sask.	110,100
Krack, E. R., Rosthern, Sask.	15,000	Truedochlib, B., Northern Vy., Alta.	15,000
Kraemer, F., Binville, Alta.	191,400	Tucker, E., Dauphin, Man.	15,000
Kwinge, N., Hawarden, Sask.	15,200	Turnbull, Miss F., Stockton, Man.	15,000
Lake, Miss B., Asquith, Sask.	40,000	Unterschlutz, Ed., Ft. Sask., Alta.	15,000
Lambert, M., Oxbow, Alta.	191,200	Urquhart, D. C., Saskatoon, Sask.	40,100
Lee, A. T., Daleview, Sask.	40,000	Viberg, E., Stockholm, Sask.	110,100
Leidl, Mrs. P., Leipzig, Sask.	110,100	Waffle, Mrs. H., Strassbourg, Sask.	110,100
Leslie, W. J., Tate, Sask.	40,100	Waldron, J., Glenora, Alta.	40,200
Little, J. N., Hazenmore, Sask.	15,100	Walk, M., Glen Elmo, Man.	15,100
Lockhart, Mrs. E. H., Lidstone, Man.	42,000	Ware, F. J., Odessa, Sask.	15,000
Lowe, H. B., Balldon, Sask.	110,100	Warner, M., Gem, Alta.	15,000
Lutz, A., Yellowgrass, Sask.	40,100	Weber, Miss D., Blaine Lake, Sask.	110,000
MacDonald, F., Cayley, Alta.	15,000	White, G. E., Lacombe, Alta.	15,000
MacDonald, C. P., Port la Prairie, Man.	111,100	Whitesell, Mrs. D. A., Rimbey, Alta.	15,000
MacHug, W., Hazelridge, Man.	15,000	Whitlock, G. W., Alsask, Sask.	15,000
Magnuson, J., Belmont, Man.	190,100	Wickland, E. E., Staynor Hall, Sask.	190,100
Magnuson, Miss M., Kandahar, Sask.	15,000	Wiebe, G. E., Myrtle, Man.	15,000
Magnuson, Miss L., Admiral, Sask.	60,200	Williams, B. M., Herschel, Sask.	60,100
		Willner, Miss A., Davidson, Sask.	40,100

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CUT PLUG

Always Satisfies

Buy a
1 1/2 lb. tin 80¢

WE PAY CASH FOR YOUR POULTRY

Please Read What We Say Below About the Market

Receipts of poultry are not heavy, and we have been told by a few of our farmer friends that they "will not sell their poultry until the market goes higher." We can only repeat that, due to the low rate of exchange and the new excessive American tariff, market prices on poultry are considerably lower all over America this year compared to last year.

WE HAVE CONTINUALLY PAID HIGH PRICES

for all varieties of poultry. To give you some idea of how much higher our market is today than the larger markets in this country, we might tell you that the New York City Market is quoted today (Oct. 26), at 20 cents for live spring chickens. The express charges from Winnipeg to New York is approximately 7c per pound, besides the duty of 3c per pound on live poultry. And with shrinkage you can safely figure it would cost 13c to 14c per pound to ship live chickens to New York. The Toronto Market is quoted today (Oct. 27), by one of the very largest receivers of live poultry in the East at 6c to 8c per pound on fowl, 18c to 20c on turkeys, and 7c to 10c on spring chickens. Taking these market conditions into careful consideration, we respectfully call your attention to our GUARANTEED PRICES, and then we suggest that you ask yourself the question: "SHALL I SELL MY POULTRY NOW?" THE CRESCENT CREAMERY COMPANY HAVE HAD THE INTEREST OF THE PRODUCER AT HEART, AND OUR PRICES NOW ARE HIGH.

WE GUARANTEE: Prompt Daily Remittances. Correct Weights and Grading.

If you require shipping crates, write us. We loan them to you FREE. If you have a car load to sell, we will send our representative to your city to weigh it into the car. We can handle any quantity: One Crate or a Car Load. The prices quoted below will be paid for shipments delivered to us at Winnipeg from November 7th to November 11th, 1922.

NO. 1 LIVE		NO. 1 DRESSED	
	Per lb.		Per lb.
TURKEYS, young Toms, fat, over 9 lbs.	20c	TURKEYS, young Toms, fat, over 9 lbs.	25c
TURKEYS, hens, over 8 lbs.	20c	TURKEYS, hens, over 8 lbs.	25c
TURKEYS, old Toms	17c	TURKEYS, old Toms	22c
Spring Chickens, over 5 lbs.	12c	Spring Chickens, over 5 lbs.	16c
Spring Chickens, 5 lbs. and under	11c	Spring Chickens, 5 lbs. and under	14c
Fowl, over 5 lbs.	12c	Fowl, over 5 lbs.	17c
Fowl, 4 to 5 lbs.	10c	Fowl, 4 to 5 lbs.	14c
Fowl, under 4 lbs.	8c	Fowl, under 4 lbs.	11c
Old Roosters	8c	Old Roosters	10c
Ducks, over 6 lbs.	15c	Ducks, over 6 lbs.	18c
Ducks, 6 lbs. and under	12c	Ducks, 6 lbs. and under	16c
Geese, over 14 lbs.	14c	Geese, over 14 lbs.	17c
Geese, 14 lbs. and under	12c	Geese, 14 lbs. and under	15c
Guinea Fowl, per doz.	\$3.00	Guinea Fowl, per dozen	\$3.25
Pigeons, per dozen	\$1.00	Pigeons, per dozen	\$1.20

Culls, No. 2 stock, will be paid for at Highest Market Value.

DRESSED CALVES, PIGS, HOGS, LAMBS—WANTED

REFERENCES: Any Express Company, The Union Bank of Canada, Dun or Bradstreets.

WE HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED SINCE 1903

CRESCENT CREAMERY COMPANY LIMITED

Importers—Exporters—Manufacturers Poultry, Butter, Eggs, etc.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

We are the Largest Receivers of Poultry in Canada

Classified ads. make money for others—why not you?

Aristocrats of the Roost

Continued from Page 18

The Vagabond Mother

Turkey hens are apt to make their nests half a mile from the house and are often difficult to find. The matter may be simplified by providing a breeding pen during the laying season. Unless the hens have already begun laying they can be induced to stay inside a large pen with a fence of woven wire. Steel posts or wood posts sharpened at the end should be used and turkeys will rarely try to fly over. If a large pen of, say, an acre in size is used, forty or fifty hens may be kept inside. Old boxes turned on side, brush entanglements and shelters made out of old potato vines, etc., make attractive nesting places. Keep away from them as much as possible and turn them out every day in the middle of the afternoon. Where the breeding pens are impracticable they should be kept penned up till about noon after they have begun laying and watched to their nests. The eggs should be removed as soon as possible in chilly weather, and various objects, hens' or nest eggs, etc., substituted in their place, so they do not notice too much that you are stealing their fruit.

Turkey hens sit well and make excellent mothers, but on account of the value of their eggs they are usually broken up when they become broody and induced to lay a second clutch. The first clutch will be from 12 to 18 eggs, or even as high as 24, but the second clutch will not be usually more than 12. The turkey may as well be set after laying her second clutch or the eggs may all be set under hens if desired and the young turkeys, to as high as 24, given to the turkey to mother instead.

Close Sitters

The turkey hen shows that she wants to sit by remaining on her nest. The nest is best prepared on the ground with straw or hay. Sitters should be placed so that they cannot see one another. When she is "sitting" she should always be attended to by the same person. The visit of a stranger may spoil the chance of success. The turkey should be set with about 15 eggs, though as many as 18 or 20 are often given, and I have seen 25 put under one hen. But this is not the best. The mother should be placed carefully on the eggs and kept in place for a few moments or some of the eggs may be broken by her turning around on the nest. It takes 28 to 30 days to hatch the young poults, and during this time if the turkey does not leave the nest to feed itself it will be necessary to remove her at intervals.

Sitting hens are often troubled with constipation and will sit so close to the nest sometimes that they will die. They should be given some Epsom salts or other purgative soaked in bread or in a bran mash and be forced to take exercise for about half an hour before being let back on the nest again.

The early poults are desirable and the hens should be forced to lay as early as possible and the eggs should be hatched before allowing them to stand too long. They should never stand more than two weeks if possible, and should also be turned in the basket at intervals. Sometimes it is difficult to get early setting hens unless the hens have been laying over winter and an incubator can be used instead, but the heat will have to be watched carefully and the incubator run a little lower as turkey eggs, being a little larger, are a little closer to the top of the machine and therefore warmer.

It is a good plan to set one turkey hen at the same time that two or more hens are set with turkey eggs, and when they hatch to give all the poults to the turkey. The ordinary hen herself is a good mother for poults, because she does not lead them around so much as a turkey when they are young, and thus they are generally within reach in case of a sudden storm or danger.

Two thousand quarts of strawberries were gathered from a three-quarter acre plot at Estevan, south-eastern, Saskatchewan this season, and realized \$1,100.

Ten thousand pounds of Alberta creamery butter is shipped to one point in Japan monthly, while shipments to other points are growing steadily.

OIL LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GAS

Burns 94% Air

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U.S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, T. D. Johnson, 579 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him today for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.

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As a veterinary remedy its curative qualities have been acknowledged for many years in cases of Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors.

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For treatment of Rheumatism, Sprains, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sore Throat, Stiff Joints, Cuts and Bruises it is invaluable. \$1.50 per bottle at druggists, or sent by parcel post on receipt of price.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.



BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

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Exceptional Dollar Value

Procurable in all popular shapes and sizes. Made by skilled French workmen, by the same manufacturers of the

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Pipes



The Speeding of Aunt Addie

Continued from Page 7

and immediately I was conscious of the brotherhood of man. He was all sympathy, and said he would fix it up. He asked me where she lived. I answered: "Anywhere. She lives on her relatives."

"Good," he cried, "And you're all here today?"

"Sure," said I, seeing his point.

"He filled out a blank. 'Then she resides here and don't you forget it,' he declared. 'Now you're all right. Go ahead, with my good wishes!'"

At this juncture a bicyclist was seen in the distance. He came nearer. It was Jack with the suitcase fastened to his wheel. Was he hastening? Not at all. When he arrived there was no expression of guilt on his face, but rather a look of happy reminiscence.

His father seized the suitcase and ran upstairs, leaving me as usual to deal with Jack. The bride followed.

Suddenly such a shriek rent the air as I hope I may never hear again. It came from above. It was Aunt Addie's voice.

In horrified haste we ran up the stairs. There before Percival's door lay Aunt Addie in a dead faint. Thomas Henry, suitcase in hand, stood within, staring at the empty room. The bed still bore the imprint of the bridegroom's slender form, his suspenders hung in a familiar manner over the chair but—he was missing! No wonder Aunt Addie had fallen under this cruel blow. We looked at one another and the same thought flashed through our minds—suicide! Poor Percival! He could not flee, clad only in a bathrobe. He had chosen death in preference to Aunt Addie.

Sadly we revived the bride. As soon as she regained consciousness she sent out search parties for Percival, and herself looked under the beds. She seemed to know his habits by instinct. The whole house was soon explored, except the attic. Somehow no one wanted to go up there. We had awful visions of Percival dangling from the rafters.

Aunt Addie, of course, did not share these fears. She started boldly up the dim stairway, then she paused. We listened breathlessly at the foot. "Percival," she cried and dashed up the remaining steps.

We followed in time to see her grapple with Doxy who brandished the carving knife. Aunt Addie wrested it away and pinned her arms. The men sprang to the bride's assistance and Thomas Henry bound Doxy with a trunk strap. Not till then did the trembling Percival come out from his barricade of boxes and throw himself into Aunt Addie's arms. Over her shoulder he gazed with terror at Doxy who glared at him with the wild eyes of insanity.

"She came into my room," he moaned. "She chased me up here. She wanted to kill me. O Addie, take me away!"

"I will, Percival. Be brave for just a little while," answered Aunt Addie.

With one arm around his shrinking form, she supported him to the door of his room and entrusted him to my husband.

"Thomas Henry," she commanded. "You help him to dress and bring him right downstairs. It's late." Then she turned to me. "See that everything is ready. This wedding will take place in ten minutes."

And it did. As the happy pair descended the stairs all noticed that, though pale, the bridegroom looked serene and clung in a trusting manner to the arm of the bride. The reverend cousin did his duty promptly and efficiently. In a low faltering tone Percival promised to obey Aunt Addie, but her voice rang clear and firm as she declared that she would always cherish and protect him.

While the guests were still gorging themselves at the wedding breakfast, Aunt Addie bore Percival away. As the carriage left the door a wagon drove up with the bridegroom's belated trunk.

"Turn around," cried Aunt Addie to the expressman in the proud tone of one who has attained success. "Take that trunk back to the station. It belongs to my husband."

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TOBACCO

"EASTLAKE" Grain Pickler

Quick in action—gives
TOTAL IMMERSION
—simple to operate—
cannot get out of order
—no waste of fluid.

Fill from bag or scoop,
empty by tilting hopper,
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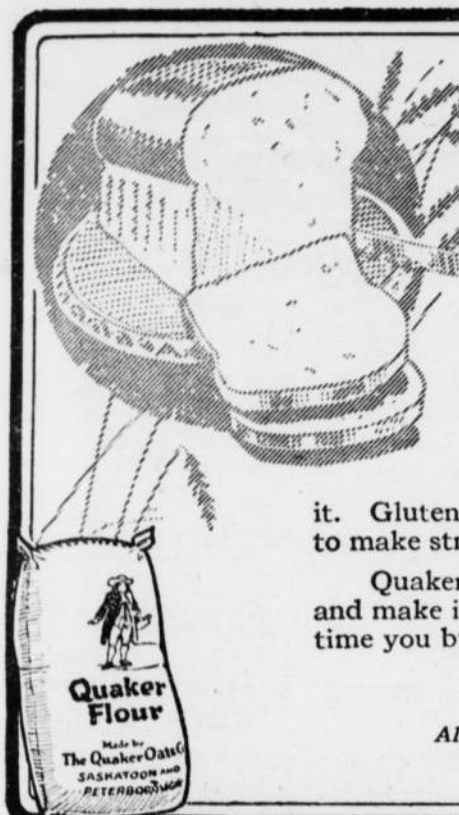
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GREATEST SELECTION UNDER ONE ROOF.

PIANOS—Steinway, Gerhard Heintzman, Nordheimer, Williams, Hatnow, Bell, Sherlock-Manning, Karn, Morris, Doherty, Lesage and Canada.
PHONOGRAPHS—Edison, Columbia, Gerhard Heintzman, Starr, Pathe, McLagan, Euphonian.



Quaker Flour Makes Light Bread

NICE, light bread is easy to make when you use Quaker Flour. The reason is that the wheat from which it is made contains, in addition to the other nourishing constituents, a higher percentage of gluten.

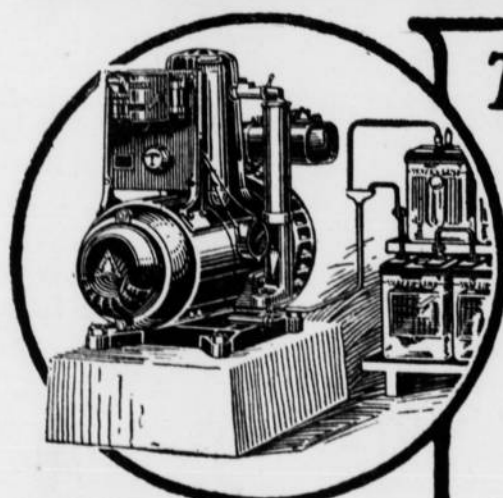
It is the gluten in flour that gives the dough the power to rise when the yeast or baking powder expands it. Gluten is also a valuable body-building food that is necessary to make strong, healthy bodies.

Quaker Flour will simplify your baking, improve its appearance, and make it easy to digest. Look for the Quaker on the sack next time you buy flour.

QUAKER MILLS
SASKATOON AND PETERBOROUGH
Also Makers of Quaker Oats, Tillson's Aluminum Oats,
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The Best Time and Labor Saver You Can Buy -

This is what over 160,000 satisfied users of Delco-Light in all parts of the world will tell you. And that is proof of Delco-Light satisfaction.

Clean, safe electric lights make the house, barns and premises as bright as day. Electric power does the pumping, separating, churning, washing, ironing, sweeping and a score of other tasks. And all by the use of kerosene—the cheapest of fuels.

Delco-Light is made in 25 styles and sizes. No matter how big or small your requirements, there is a size to fit your needs exactly.

Think the Delco-Light proposition over. Then get your nearest dealer to demonstrate—right in your own home—the plant best suited to your individual need—or write direct to us for the Delco-Light story in detail—and our easy payment plan.

DELCO-LIGHT CO., of CANADA, LIMITED
OSHAWA, ONT.

Breen Motor Company, Winnipeg
Bruce Robinson Distributors, Calgary
Bruce Robinson Supplies, Moose Jaw



Over 160,000 Satisfied Users

REDUCED PRICES NOW IN EFFECT

Ask Your Delco-Light Dealer About Them

A League of Youth for Health

Continued from Page 9

not understand why children are under weight and listless in spite of three ample meals a day. The Junior Red Cross in Alberta, by giving practical lessons to parents on well-balanced meals and on general habits tending to good health among children, has struck at one of the roots of the whole question of health education.

Ontario Third in Line

Ontario was the third province to organize the Junior Red Cross to promote health habits and high ideals of citizenship among its school-going population. Here, too, the boys and girls are being taught the simple rules of health, illustrated and emphasized by literature sent through the schools with the consent and approval of the Department of Education. In Ontario the field for the teaching of practical citizenship is not so free and open as is that in provinces further west. The idea of service to others is no new one to the boys and girls in the schools of Ontario. They have listened for years to appeals for money made on behalf of old-established institutions which are caring for unfortunate children in the province. To demonstrate its interest in everything that aims at the welfare of children the Junior Red Cross last Christmas published for distribution in the schools a bulletin, entitled, How Ontario Cares. According to this pamphlet there are at least twelve child-welfare organizations, all of which appear to be doing excellent work, and very worthy of public support. This has made it difficult for the Ontario Junior Red Cross to start a new fund to be maintained by school children. At the same time, Ontario cannot afford in these days of high taxation and heavy expenses in the maintenance of institutions to discourage a movement that has for its aim the promotion of health habits, and therefore the prevention of many of these evils which have to be relieved by the expenditure of much public money and private effort.

Manitoba's Beginning

Manitoba's first step was to make a survey of child-welfare within its borders. Without very deep searching, several physically-handicapped children were found whose parents were unable to provide for treatment. With the approval of the minister of education, the Provincial Board of Health and the Department of Agriculture, the organization of branches was started. Within six months the Manitoba Crippled Children's fund has helped over eighty children to regain health. A long list of children submitted by the public health nurses as needing urgent dental treatment suggested the sending of a dentist along two lines of railway where there was no resident dentist. In five months 85 schools were inspected and over 600 children treated.

This service led to something more. In one of the remote points visited by the dentist several cases were discovered needing medical treatment. The Red Cross travelling medical officer was asked to visit the place. He gave the necessary relief, inspected the school, found seven children needing minor but important operations, and performed them there and then with the assistance of a nurse in the locality.

Another interesting development of Junior Red Cross work in Manitoba has been the training of teams to demonstrate Home Nursing, with First Aid, and The Care of the Baby. These teams, consisting of three girls in each, were trained for the Junior Red Cross by the public health nurses. The first rounds of the competition took place within each of six districts in the province, and the winning team in each district was brought to Winnipeg to compete in the final rounds with forty other teams who were demonstrating various home-economics subjects. This was the first time that teams had ever demonstrated these nursing subjects and warm praise has been accorded the nurses who have pioneered so successfully in this new line of work.

In the Maritime Provinces

Next to Manitoba with its eight months of junior service comes New

Brunswick with a two months' record of good work already done. Excellent relations have been established with the government and other agencies for the furtherance of the junior program of health and service. It is nothing new for the Red Cross in New Brunswick to be interested in the welfare of children. Their splendid service in connection with the nurseries established by the Department of Immigration at the Port of St. John, is known all over Canada.

So too with Nova Scotia. Their Junior Red Cross work is just beginning, but the service of the Red Cross to children has been going on ever since the war. No one can read of their travelling dental and health clinics, their port work and their health nursing service without realizing that the Junior Red Cross will be welcomed as a valuable aid to the health work of Nova Scotia.

Intensely interesting is it to listen to the discussions of a Dominion-wide conference! In one hour it is possible to get a birds' eye view of geography, population and climate that is more vivid than the clearest account ever given in books. The province of Quebec has its cosmopolitan, seaport population—very hard to impress. The Montreal Red Cross has started junior branches with great success among the Syrians, Russian Jews, Italians, Greeks, and other new Canadians, and has found a useful ally in the girl guides. British Columbia is in the same stage as Montreal. It is realizing the need for branches among the children, and, like Montreal, is appointing a director to organize the Junior Red Cross. In Prince Edward Island there is no Junior Red Cross yet, but its aims are being set before the teachers through their institutes and the normal school.

A National Movement

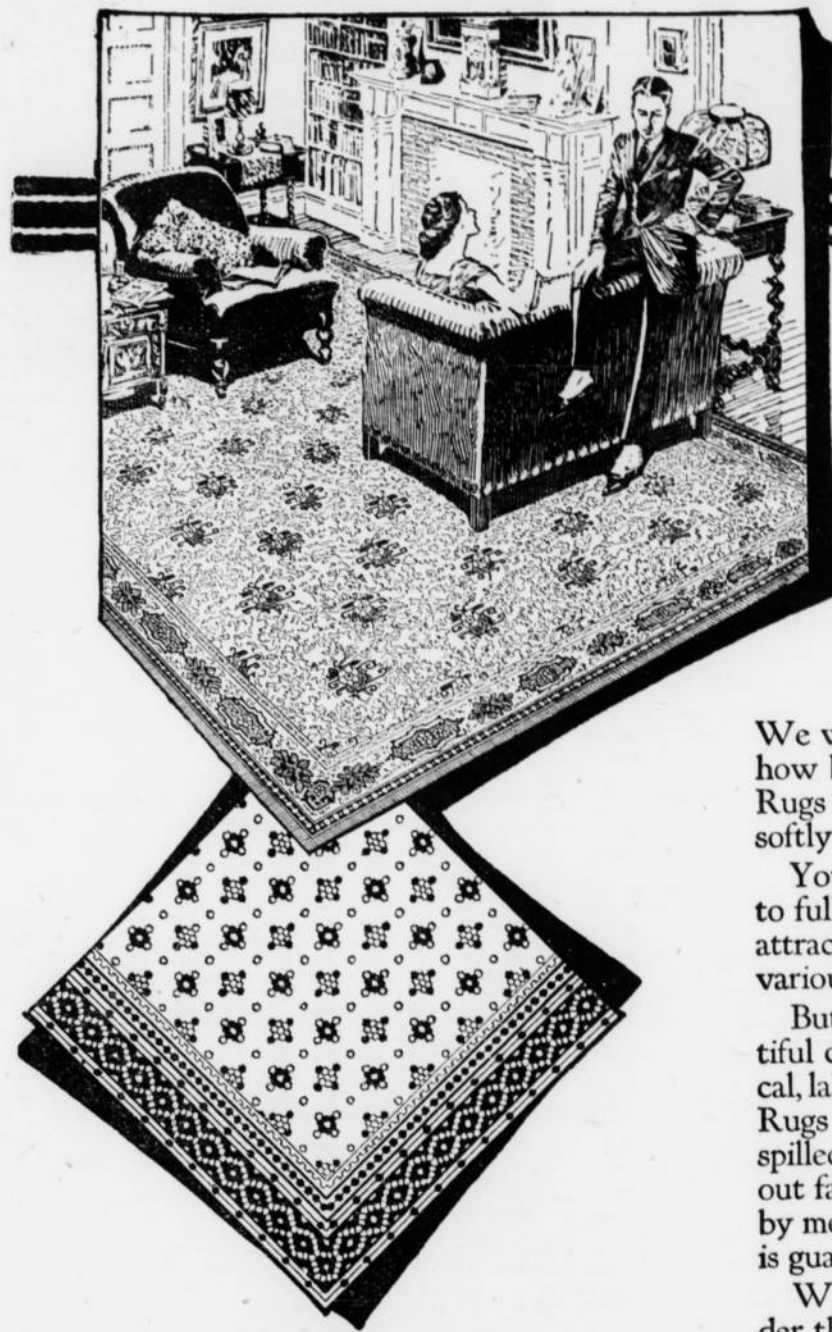
Even a brief glance at the work of the Junior Red Cross in Canada will show that it is evidently no passing fad, but something that is already part of the very life of Canada. It appeals to the imagination and meets an undoubted need. The national character of the movement should commend it, especially to those who are striving to find a Canadian ideal in education. The working out of the Junior Red Cross purpose may differ in the various provinces, but in every one the aim is identical, viz., the promotion of good health habits and service to others. In every province there is a Junior Red Cross committee to direct the work and administer the fund. Guiding and directing the whole movement in Canada is a committee which meets twice a year, alternately in Eastern and Western Canada. The committee is fortunate in having as its chairman, Colonel G. G. Nasmith, C.M.G., of Toronto, well-known in Canada as an expert in public health. During the war he did yeoman service as adviser in sanitation to the Canadian and British armies.

It was, however, not because of the long list of letters after his name denoting honors in arts, science, philosophy and public health that Colonel Nasmith was chosen to lead the Junior Red Cross movement. It was because he loves and understands children. He is deeply interested in the Junior Red Cross, not merely because he is a health enthusiast, but because he can see the vast possibilities for Canada that lie in a Dominion-wide league of children pledged to keep well and to serve others.

Bring Out Magazine

Early in the present year the leaders in the Junior Red Cross decided to bring out a magazine for Juniors and the Red Cross Junior is the result. The editing of the magazine is in the capable hands of Miss Jean Browne, the national director of the Junior Red Cross in Canada and well known as an expert in school hygiene. A wide knowledge of her subject as well as an attractive personality should make Miss Browne an ideal leader in a movement that is not only Canadian but world-wide in its scope.

The Junior Red Cross is not merely a Canadian effort: it is part of a wider enthusiasm that has enlisted the generous enthusiasm of youth in twenty-five other countries. In each of these the record of work done by children for what may be accomplished by groups of boys and girls united by the common



The artistic design shown in the living room scene comes in two lovely combinations of color; pattern 396—a soft grey background with bright blue and brown figures; and pattern 398—a warm tan background with dark green and brown figures.

Light and dark blue tiles on white tile background make the neat pattern shown above. It's Gold-Seal Congoleum Rug No. 408.

Write us for folder, "Modern Rugs for Modern Homes," showing all the beautiful patterns.

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ART-RUGS
Made in Canada
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See for Yourself How Lovely These Rugs Are

We wish we could show you right here how beautiful Gold-Seal Congoleum Art-Rugs are. Their colors are so delicate, so softly blended—their patterns so artistic.

You really must see the rugs themselves to fully appreciate them. There are many attractive patterns suitable for all the various rooms in the house.

But even more important than the beautiful designs of these rugs, are their practical, labor-saving qualities. Congoleum Art-Rugs are impervious to dirt, water and spilled things. They lie perfectly flat without fastening of any kind and are cleaned by merely a quick, light mopping. Service is guaranteed by the famous Gold Seal.

With all these advantages, small wonder that Gold-Seal Congoleum Art-Rugs have become Canada's favorite floor-covering. If you have not seen them yet, a surprise awaits you. Ask your dealer to show them to you today.

Low prices—popular sizes

9 x 3 ft. \$4.50	9 x 7½ ft. \$11.25
9 x 4½ ft. 6.75	9 x 9 ft. 13.50
9 x 6 ft. 9.00	9 x 10½ ft. 15.75
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Gold-Seal Congoleum By-the-Yard—in roll form, two yards wide.....85 cents sq. yd.

Prices: Winnipeg and points West proportionately higher to cover extra freight.

CONGOLEUM COMPANY
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1270 St. Patrick Street, Montreal, Quebec



The quality is the same in every package of **GREEN PLUME** dried fruits.

You can rely on Peaches, Pears, Prunes, Apricots, Raisins and Figs in the original 5-pound **GREEN PLUME** sealed carton.

NOTICE LANDS AND MINERALS—THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY offers for sale approximately 3,000,000 acres of Desirable Agricultural Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Various parcels may be leased for Hay and Grazing purposes for three or five-year periods, at reasonable rentals. The Company is also prepared to receive applications for Coal Mining and Other Valuable Mineral Leases actually needed for development. For full terms and particulars apply to Land Commissioner, Desk T., HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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Who has not heard the term applied, or misapplied, to investment propositions? The implication of a "Gilt-Edged" investment is that it is absolutely safe. A Great-West Life Participating Policy is a gilt-edged investment par excellence. There is no possible loss of capital, there is no trouble or anxiety about the security of the investment, and the interest returns are high. Add to this the fact that it provides insurance as well as profit and you have a combination of advantages which no other form of investment can furnish.

If interested in the investment side of Life Insurance, we shall be glad to furnish you with particulars of our low rate participating policies. Write to:

The Great-West Life Assurance Company, Dept. "I"

Head Office - Winnipeg, Canada

The Manitoba Farm Loans Association

Head Office - - WINNIPEG

Balance Sheet - - As at 31st August, 1922

Assets

Mortgage Loans	\$7,829,227.93
With interest accrued thereon to date.	
Agreements Receivable	2,161.25
With interest accrued thereon to date.	
Real Estate	11,869.90
Investments	331,432.90
(Section 49 as amended, 9 Geo. V., Cap. 34, Section 4.)	
Cash on hand	311.35
Accounts Receivable	856.66
Office Furniture	7,531.79
Deferred Charges	7,977.44

Liabilities

Debentures	\$7,528,639.97
With interest accrued thereon to date.	
NOTE—In addition, the Association has issued to the Provincial Treasurer a non-interest bearing Bond for \$100,000.00 as collateral security for Depositors in accordance with the requirements as set forth in the Certificates of Deposit.	
Deposit Certificates	13,412.22
With interest accrued thereon to date.	
NOTE—The above Liabilities amounting to \$7,542,052.19 are guaranteed by the Province of Manitoba with the exception of Bonds held as Investments on Capital Account by the Provincial Treasurer as follows:	\$7,542,052.19
Principal	\$5,750,000.00
Interest accrued	104,047.40
	\$5,854,047.40
Bank Overdraft	17,625.62
Accounts Payable	20,159.17
Capital Stock Paid-up	484,830.00
Profit and Loss Account	126,702.24
Balance at credit at 30th Nov., 1921	\$ 96,148.26
Profit for 9 months ending 31st Aug., 1922	40,553.98
	\$136,702.24
Less Organization Grant repaid to Provincial Government	10,000.00
	\$126,702.24
	\$8,191,369.22
	\$8,191,369.22

Winnipeg, 23rd October, 1922. We beg to report that we have audited the Books and Accounts of The Manitoba Farm Loans Association for the period ending 31st August, 1922, and hereby certify that, in our opinion, the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of affairs of the Association, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, as shown by the books and in conformity with the special Act of Incorporation and Amendments. The Securities representing the Investments (with the exception of those held by Solicitors and others) have been duly produced for our inspection; the Bank Overdraft has been verified by Bank Certificate; while the Cash on Hand was proved by actual count.

JOHN SCOTT & CO.,

Chartered Accountants.

aim of service to others. It suggests a great hope for the peace of the world because it offers a remedy for war through the training that it gives in citizenship and through the volume of goodwill it creates. To those who believe that wars must cease if civilization is to survive, the Junior Red Cross makes an irresistible appeal because it is making an honest attempt to promote the welfare and peace of the world by uniting together the children of all nations in world-wide bonds of understanding and friendship.

The Problem of Sick Minds

Continued from Page 8

to be syphilitic, 53 had been in the poorhouse—76 had been sentenced to prison, and of 229 women of marriageable age—128 were prostitutes. The economic damage inflicted upon the state of New York by the Jukes in 75 years was estimated at more than \$1,300,000, to say nothing of diseases and other evil influences which they helped to spread.

To come back to our own province, and take for example the case of a female prisoner in the Prince Albert gaol, who was a defective, 40 years of age, and came originally from Scotland. She had been in Canada 17 years, and was married 16 years ago and lived with her husband one day. She had been consorting with another man for 14 years, and has had 10 illegitimate children. This woman gives a history of chronic alcoholism, and has appeared in the Winnipeg court on ninety different occasions, and has been in Prince Albert gaol nine different times.

Finding the Solution

Dr. W. E. Fernald, superintendent, Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, Waverley, Mass., says that feeble-mindedness is the mother of crime, pauperism, and degeneracy, and it is certain that the feeble-minded and their progeny constitute one of the great social and economic burdens of modern times. In the light of our present knowledge, feeble-mindedness is the result of permanent abnormal brain conditions and is incurable—once feeble-minded, always feeble-minded. These people cannot be cured by education or any other way. The only effective way to diminish their number in future generations, is to prevent the birth of those who would transmit feeble-mindedness to their offspring.

The controlling of feeble-mindedness must be done by the community, by the state as a whole, and the only way it can be controlled is by having qualified psychiatrists examine every person who comes into the country, by having psychiatrists in our schools, courts and prisons, by having a census taken of all the feeble-minded and the proper kind of institutions provided for them, where they would have supervision and segregation, and where they would be taught to be useful. If this were done, it would enable these people to contribute to their own support. It would save them from harsh treatment at home and in the streets. It would prevent them from becoming drunkards, criminals and prostitutes, and would prevent their giving birth to children who could only grow up to be a burden to the community.

It is the consensus of opinion of all the authorities that a feeble-minded person, of the delinquent type especially, should not go out into the world, no matter how competent they may be to work. We must recognize their condition when they are children, and protect them from evil influences, train and educate them according to their capacity, and make them as industrially efficient as possible. The schools, especially equipped for the training of the feeble-minded, should be accompanied by permanent homes, as expert opinion condemns as ineffective and wasteful, an institution which lacks a custodial department, colony or annex for adults where they will be under proper supervision.

In case of sickness, a drop-head machine pushed up close to the bed, with the cover turned back over the bed, makes a good stand for the invalid tray.—F.B.

How I Would Spend \$1,000

Continued from Page 17

from the house it is not convenient to keep butter, milk, etc., in it.

After buying these things I should still have \$30 on hand, and this I would invest in reading matter. We are all great readers and never yet have had just all the books and magazines that we wished to have. So for once we could indulge to our heart's content in magazines and a few good books, something for each one of the family.

It would give me much pleasure to spend \$1,000 in this way, but it would give me more pleasure to know that in doing so I should make farm life more livable for my family.—Progressive Prairie-ite.

Getting a Lot Out of \$1,000

A porch over my kitchen door. It would break the storm so in winter, the house would be warmer. I would like it large enough for an oil stove, so as to be cooler in summer.	\$100.00
A vacation of two weeks for my husband and myself next winter. We would go to the city, perhaps in bonspiel season. It is nearly five years since either one of us has been away over night.	160.00
Reliable couple to assume our responsibilities while we are away	40.00
A little put-away fund, upon which I can draw when appeals come for help	50.00
A 50-barrel galvanized tank for the cellar to hold rain water. It would save much melting of snow.	50.00
A pitcher pump in kitchen from the tank	5.00
A reliable pump for the well	25.00
An oilstove, complete with oven	20.00
Linoleum to cover my upstairs floors, which are rough	50.00
A kitchen cabinet, to keep in small space what is now scattered. When cooking this would save many steps.	45.00
A dinner set. It is such a pleasure to have friends come a-visiting, but so embarrassing if dishes are scarce.	35.00
One of our children has imperfect vision. Her present glasses are not satisfactory. Treatment from an oculist, including new lenses	40.00
A piano. We have an old, disabled organ. All are fond of music and play and sing more or less. The organ can be exchanged with a reputable dealer for a second-hand piano, overhauled and in good condition. I would prefer a brand new one, but this will do very well.	300.00
Piano lessons for one child; vocal lessons for another. These would probably show whether apparent talent is worth cultivating.	50.00
A gasoline flat iron	6.00
Covered pyrex baking dish. Santa brought me a small open one which is so easily cleaned I want more.	5.00
O'Cedar mop and polish	3.00
For 18 years I have been wanting to make my husband a Christmas present of gold cuff links.	5.00
A carving set. We have to use the butcher knife.	7.00
A steamer with several compartments, perhaps	8.00
A household scale	6.00
A serving table	10.00
A long-handled dustpan, .40; cream whip churn, .50; potato ricer, .75; wire frame to fit boiler in cold pack canning, \$1.00; flash-light, \$1.25; kitchen stool, \$1.50; flash-light lantern, \$3.50; hot water bottle, \$1.50; flour bin (galvanized, 98-pound size), \$2.50.	12.90
Robe for cutter	25.00

Making a total of.....\$997.90
—Qu'Appelle.

When preparing Hamburg steak, add an equal quantity of ground raw potato. It makes the meat seem different from ordinary Hamburg steak and it will go farther.—Mrs. W. McW.

"Accept My Heartiest Thanks"



This is what Mrs. E. L. Johnson, Arborg, Man., wrote to express her appreciation on receiving a cheque from us. She easily earned these extra dollars.

Why Not You Too?

This is just one illustration out of hundreds where women add to their incomes acting as The Guide's Local Representative. No experience is required to be successful. Experience shows women succeed at this work as well as men. We have a plan by which good money can be made.

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Most people in your neighborhood already subscribe to The Guide. To the person who is willing to look after these renewals and secure new subscriptions for us we send our unique plan of co-operation that assures your success as a Guide Representative from the beginning. Others have found it a good plan—so will you. Write for particulars now. It costs you nothing and may bring you big returns.

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Name
Address

G.G. Guide, Nov. 8, '22

November Bulletin

Issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture

NOTE: This is the fourth of a series of monthly bulletins to give timely information of value to farmers

Root Vegetable Grades

ROOT VEGETABLES ACT

The following shall be the grade for—
POTATOES offered for sale in Canada—Canada A, Canada B, Canada C.

ONIONS offered for sale in Canada—Fancy, Choice, Standard, Boilers, Sample.

ALL POTATOES, ONIONS, ARTICHOKES, BEETS, CARROTS, PARSNIPS and TURNIPS shall be sold by weight.

Cow Testing

Write to the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for blank record forms and full instructions and literature on dairy herd improvement. There is no charge for forms.

Imported Nursery Stock

Importers should note that they are required to notify the

Dominion Entomologist promptly of all orders placed for nursery stock subject to inspection, according to regulations under Destructive Insect and Pest Act.

Wintering Brood Mares and Colts

Animals going into winter quarters in good condition are half wintered—particularly brood mares and colts. They should be stabled every night from now on. Protect the mare and keep the colt growing, if results are wanted.

Import Egg Regulations

On October 7th, regulations become effective governing inspection at port of entry of all eggs imported into Canada in lots of ten cases or more.

Graded Eggs

Consumers may be assured of eggs of prime quality only by buying by grade. Canadian standard grades are being brought to the attention of consumers through newspaper advertising.

Christmas Cattle Market

Three to four weeks' additional feeding on succulent fodder, combined with a liberal grain ration, will put near-finished stock of good type in first-

class condition for the Christmas trade and return an increased profit per pound of grain.

"Canada Approved"

In buying meat and meat food products, look for the "Canada Approved" stamp. It is the consumer's only safeguard. Also, purchase Canned Fruits and Vegetables according to government quality marks: Fancy Quality, Choice Quality, Standard Quality, and Second Quality.

Housing Poultry

Careful attention to housing and feeding of poultry during the early winter months will determine the profit from the flock for the whole winter period when demand is keenest and prices highest.

Valuable publications by the Experimental Farms on poultry-keeping in its different phases will be found in the following list of publications:

Seasonable Publications

Principles of Poultry House Construction,

Preparing Poultry Produce for Market,

Poultry-Keeping in Town and Country,

Poultry Feeds and Feeding,

The Farm Flock,

Crate Feeding,

The Root Vegetables Act, 1922,

Keeping Dairy Herd Records,

Horse Breeding and Rearing of Colts.

These publications are sent free.

Send applications, postage free, to

Publications Branch
Dominion Department of Agriculture
Ottawa

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MACDONALD'S BRIER

The Tobacco with a heart

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THE ECONOMY PACKAGE

1/2 lb-Now 80¢ (ALSO PROCURABLE 1/2 lb PACKAGE 15¢) 102



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Write today for our fully illustrated booklet on Cancer and its treatment. It is Free.

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Have water on your own farm. In spare time make wells for your neighbors. It means \$1000 extra in ordinary years, double that in dry years. No risk—no experience needed.

Outfits for Getting Water Anywhere

Earth augers, rock drills and combined machines. Engine or horse power. Write for easy terms and free catalog.

LISLE MFG. COMPANY
Box 160 CLARINDA, IOWA

Quick shipment from Saskatoon stock

The Home Soap Factory

Jane Gordon Tells How to Leach Ashes and Make Soap at Home

AFTER writing an article on "Yesterday's Lessons in Economy" some months ago, Jane Gordon gave us her method of leaching ashes.

"For making hard and soft soap without spending any cash, get the handy man to erect a platform about three feet by four feet. One end should be lower than the other, but must be high enough to allow a bucket to catch the liquid from the barrel. (See illustration). Select any cheap apple or salt barrel and see that it is clean. Bore several small holes in the lower half of the front. Place the barrel on the lower end of the platform about six inches from the edge. Pack it three-quarters full of ashes and see that all scattered dust is removed from the platform. Put a bucket underneath the edge so that the liquid coming from the barrel will drip into it. Caution—do not use a tin pail or any other utensil that would be injured by the lye.

"Soak the ashes thoroughly with clean soft water. It is a good plan to warm it at first. Several pails will be required at intervals. When the ashes are wet enough, the lye will soon make its appearance on the platform and will drip into the pail. The lye should be strong enough to float an egg or a small potato.

"Every careful housewife saves all scraps of clean fat and keeps them free from salt. As fat varies considerably no hard and fast rule can be given, but five or six pounds to two gallons of lye should be sufficient. Boil these together until the mixture is smooth like strained honey when poured from the ladle. If cooked slowly there will be no danger of boiling over. In hot weather lye and fat if exposed to the sun blend thoroughly in the course of about two weeks. In general, however, cooking on the stove is the better method.

"When the soap mixture is ready to be removed from the fire, put a little in a saucer, cool and stir with a smooth chip. If done, it will "firm up" and roll off the saucer leaving it quite clean. When it contains too much lye the mixture looks watery, and the fat seems to separate. To correct this, add more fat and boil longer. Too much fat makes a mixture that has a crumbly appearance. You need have no fear of over-cooking so try ahead. If a hard soap is desired add a little salt before taking the soap from the fire and stir well."

Both animal and vegetable fats may be used successfully in soap-making—in fact best results are secured by mixing the fats. Burnt or dirty grease is not suitable. However, slightly scorched fat may be clarified by melting, straining and frying a few pieces of raw potato in it. It is best to clarify fats as they are collected. Clean tin cans with covers are the best storage containers.

Soap is spoiled if allowed to freeze while green. In cold weather curing is hastened if salt is added before cooling.

Fancy molds and scents are employed by those who want variety and have the time to give to such "frills." A few sassafras roots boiled with the soap gives it a pleasant odor.

A good scouring or "grit" soap is made by melting the scraps of soap



Leaching ashes at home

left in the kettle after the soap is cut out. Half as much clean sand as there is fat, is combined with these scrapings. Pour into molds and cut into small cakes. Another good plan is to save all bits of soap that are too small for convenient use and to mix them with powdered bathbrick. Melt the soap in the double boiler and add the bathbrick. Stir well and form into cakes before it hardens.

Stand Method

Add one can lye to 4½ lbs. fat. Place in an earthenware jar or iron kettle and cover with water. Let it stand for three weeks, stirring each day. Put the mixture on the stove and boil for about two hours. Add three gallons lukewarm water, stirring well. Mold.

Uncooked Soap

Mix 3 lbs. fat and one can lye, and place in a large stone jar or kettle. The following day add a large amount of water (about three gallons). Let stand for three weeks, adding water as needed. Stir each day. When three weeks are up, heat the soap and mold.

Borax and ammonia help to make soap a better cleanser. They should be added before the soap is set.

Farm Women's Clubs

Continued from Page 4

tempt at a U.F.W.A. local, but it has met with much success. The following is the program which has been adhered to throughout the summer:

First meeting: Hostess, Mrs. S. Denham. Sewing meeting. Second meeting: Hostess, Mrs. Z. Witt. Topics—Vegetables and Flowers for Pleasure and Profit, Mrs. M. Denham; Fresh Air and Sunshine in the Home, Mrs. W. Wright; Does the Course of Studies, and the School System in General, meet the needs of the Rural Children? Mrs. Z. Witt. Third meeting: Hostess, Mrs. W. Wright. Sewing meeting. Fourth meeting: Hostess, Mrs. Patterson. Topics—Home Surroundings Made Healthful and Beautiful, Mrs. S. Denham; Home Nursery and First Aid Work, Mrs. Patterson; Diet and Care of Our Children, Mrs. R. Beebe. Fifth meeting: Hostess, Mrs. J. Ward. Sewing. Sixth meeting: Hostess, Mrs. R. Merriken. Topics—Canning Vegetables and Fruits, Mrs. J. Ward; Butter-making and the Proper Care of Cream, Mrs. H. Wilson; Raising Poultry for Pleasure and Profit, Mrs. R. Merriken.

Millbrook Junior Winter Program

The Millbrook U.F.M. Juniors held their last meeting in McDavid school, October 17. There was a splendid turn out and a great deal of business was accomplished. They decided to hold Junior U.F.M. meetings every two weeks from now on. Usually a social evening is held after the business part of the meeting and the young people have splendid times together. On Friday evening the executive met and drafted a program for the winter months. Below is a copy:

October—First meeting, social evening. Second meeting, hike and stunt night, eats.

November—First meeting, plans for debate, community singing. Second meeting, debate.

December—First meeting, annual meeting, social evening. (We will hold only one meeting in December as we will be getting up a concert).

January—First meeting, songs and recitations. Second meeting, three-minute talks on topic cards, boys entertaining girls, eats.

February—First meeting, address by Mrs. Mellors, social evening. Second meeting, girls entertain boys at Valentine social, eats. Skating before March meeting.

March—First meeting, debate. Second meeting, hike, social evening, spelling match.

Homemakers' Convention

The first annual convention of the Homemakers' Clubs of the Kerrobert District No. 3, was held at Marengo, on October 11, 1922. The roads and weather were ideal and as a result about 80 ladies registered as delegates from the various clubs of the district.

From the start everyone entered into the true spirit of the gathering and every club responded in a delightful

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For Healing the Skin and Improving the Complexion. Delicately perfumed with pure flower odors.



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JUST mail the coupon to us today and try this Standard Prescription for skin disease. It comes with thousands of endorsements—from nearly every city and town in Canada.

10 Years of Eczema A Trial Bottle Brings Relief

Here, for instance, is part of a letter from Mrs. Henry Harvey, of Black Lake, Quebec. "Ten years of Eczema on the face. Treated unavailingly by doctors. A trial bottle alone of D. D. D. brought relief."

D.D.D. for Eczema

A few drops of the clean, mild lotion and relief from itching torment is immediate. D.D.D. works instantly. Have you weeping sores, or hard scales and crusts? Is your face or body disfigured with blemishes? Simply wash D. D. D., this powerful, yet mild and soothing, liquid into your skin—in a few moments the pain and itching are gone. The disease germs are killed and washed away. The skin is left pure and free to heal rapidly.

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D. D. D. Laboratories, Dept. 82 27 Lyall Ave., Toronto

Gentlemen:—Please send me a trial bottle of D. D. D. Prescription. Enclosed find ten cents for postage and packing.

Name.....

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manner. All clubs gave reports of their doings and ambitions, also assisted with their share on the program.

Miss Thompson from the University of Saskatchewan was present and proved a great help. During the evening she gave a splendid address on Women's Relationship to the Race, which was well handled and will cause much thought and discussion throughout the district. Addresses were given during the afternoon by Mrs. Sanville, on Laws of Saskatchewan Concerning Women and Children, which caused discussion and resulted in a resolution being passed for presentation at the provincial convention in June; and by Mrs. McLeod on Tree Planting, and was well discussed in convention.

The 1923 convention will be held at Flaxcombe, in October.

A resolution regarding food being covered from dust in the stores was carried to be presented at the June convention in Saskatoon.

The evening session was open to a mixed audience and there was a full house, opening with a half-hour of community singing. The Marengo H.M.C. is to be congratulated upon the excellent manner in which they entertained the visitors throughout the day. After the evening session they served the large assembly with a delightful lunch.

Briefs

Wapiti local is located at the extreme end of the E.D. and B.C. Railway, but this fact does not dampen their enthusiasm for U.F.W.A. work. They hold their meetings regularly and generally have a good attendance. The speaker for the day was unable to be present at the last meeting, so a discussion of Christmas plans was taken up.

Spring Valley U.F.W.A. is composed of sixteen progressive farm women. A good program is arranged for every meeting, including a study of the legal status of women in Alberta. Refreshments are provided for by a committee of three each. In December a bazaar will be held on which the members are already busily at work. The method adopted of paying the fee has proved very successful. Each member pays one dollar, and a tea collection is made each month. In this way, Central office fees and funds for the local treasury are provided.

Carbon U.F.W.A. has interested itself in the organization of a school fair in connection with the adjacent school districts with the result that a very successful school fair was held. Through the efforts of the local, also, the municipality provided a rest room, the business men assisting with the furnishings. The U.F.A. chautauqua will be the subject of study at the next meeting.

Warden U.F.W.A. met at the home of Mrs. R. Price for a social afternoon recently. A number of women were present from Stettler and the surrounding country. After the business, which was made very brief, was disposed of a program was given. A paper on the Pan-American Conference of Women, by Mrs. Price, and another on the Legal Status of Women, by Mrs. Lambert, was read. This was followed by musical selections and refreshments.

White Star local heard a paper by Mrs. Zahn, on Economy, calling the attention of the members to the many articles of children's clothing that can be made from those of their seniors, etc. Mrs. Dell, delegate to the Craigmyle district convention also gave her report.

A very live new local has been organized near Exeel, to be known as Kimball. The women of the district effected their own organization and are neglecting no opportunity to perfect their handiwork.

Merna U.F.W.A. took up a discussion of the question, Would You Have Your Daughter Marry a Farmer? The attendance was unusually large, and the question of the day proved to be one of general interest. The concluding opinion expressed, however, was that the daughters will do as they jolly well please.

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Itched and Burned. Lost Sleep. Cuticura Heals.

"I had pimples and blackheads all over my face. The pimples were hard and quite large, and the itching and burning were so severe that I could not help scratching them. I was very restless and lost many nights' sleep."

"I tried different remedies without success. Seeing an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment I sent for a free sample which I used with success. I purchased more and after using three cakes of Soap and two boxes of Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Miss Sadie Dolce, 363 Admiral St., Providence, R. I., Aug. 11, 1921.

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Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Lyman, Ltd." 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal. Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

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The simplest way to end a corn is Blue-jay. A touch stops the pain instantly. Then the corn loosens and comes out. Made in a colorless clear liquid (one drop does it!) and in thin plasters. The action is the same.

Pain Stops Instantly

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To prove it, I will send you a lesson in the Waltz, Correct Dancing Position, and How to Gain Confidence for \$1.00.

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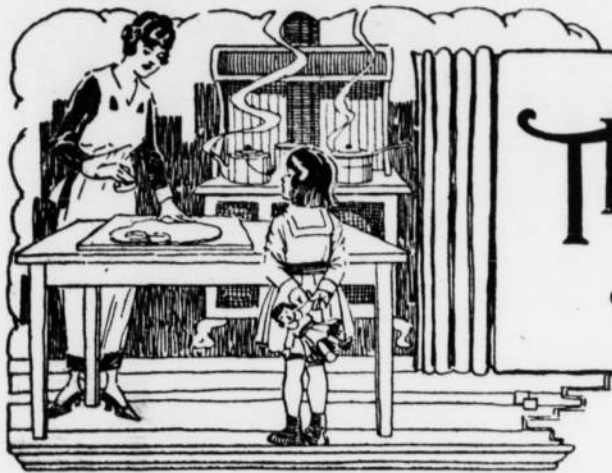
Growth of the Mutual Principle

The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada reports a growth of twenty-two million dollars of insurance in force since one year ago, the total now standing at more than \$228,697,118.

The growth of the Mutual principle in life insurance is further shown by the "conversion" of other large life insurance companies to Mutuality. The latest convert is the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia.

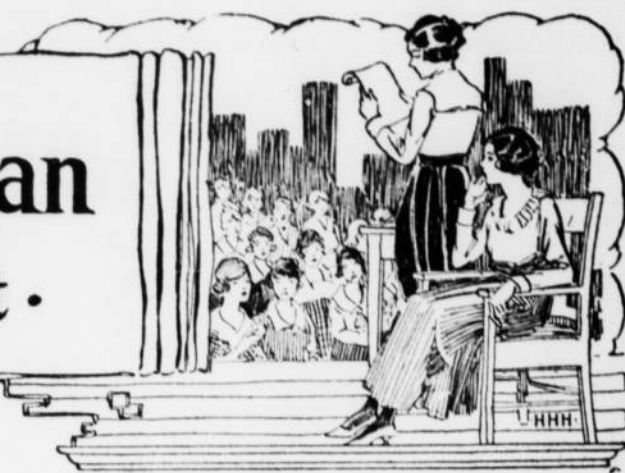
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The Countrywoman

• Editorial Comment •



At the Heart of the Home

Anne Shannon Munroe is one who writes with a great depth of feeling and a keen appreciation of the influence and value of women's work. She seems especially to understand the woman in the home. In a current number of *Good Housekeeping*, she has an article which is a study of the highest sort of homekeeping, entitled, *The Hearthhold of the Household*. She says in part:

"Our households are but orchestras, often appearing to us poorly selected: there are too many drums, too few violins, and no harps at all. But whatever its character nothing in the whole of life ever approaches in acuteness the sentiment we have for our original household, the one in which we were born, in which we grew up. No matter how miserable we thought ourselves in it, how wretchedly we were misunderstood, how frequently anger shot like lightning, across the domestic sky and undeserved blame seared our souls, this first household is forever the closest thing to us. We may burn with indignation every time we think of injustices borne there, but nothing else can make us burn so deeply, nothing else can make us feel so acutely and nothing else in the whole of life can approach the sweetness of its sweetnesses, the harmony of its harmonies, the contentment of its high moments of content."

Proceeding she describes some of the memories of childhood home which linger, then she comes to the woman who is making her own home: "The household we establish is never quite so near to us: we are its creator; we know all about its mechanism; there is no mystery. But that first household, like God and the stars, is eternal. The child mind cannot conceive of its having a beginning; the adult mind can not bravely face its having an end. It is the only human group we can ever know intimately. The household we create is very near and dear, it expresses our tastes far more truly, perhaps, and the members are of our choosing. Still the early days in the household of our founding will not form the vivid pictures in our later dreaming. Your mother always told you of when she was a little girl, and what her mother said and did; and you tell your little girl what your mother said and did; and she will in turn tell her children of her childhood, and what you are saying and doing today. It is the way of life. While the wax is soft the stamp presses deep. Standards, principles, habits of the first household rule or there must be a terrific wrenching."

"The most conscientious women often become so obsessed with their responsibilities as never to lay the burden down or look beyond it. Like a machinist in a great factory, who spends his life making over and over again the same little cog, their minds become narrowed down to their little part in the scheme, and they know nothing of the great machine into which their work fits. Having no vision they can communicate none. One is slack in her everyday life and sends slackness out into the world through numerous daughters. One prevaricates and misrepresents to suit her own diplomacy and sends grafters out into the world to play crafty games with humanity as pawns. Parents mouth gloomily of economic problems in the hearing of helpless children and start muddy currents of pessimism in the streams of other lives. A self absorbed mother pours the complainings of her wifehood into her innocent little daughter's ears, awakening doubt and distrust. False pride over limitations in the home shuts out the wholesomeness of free-hearted hospitality, and strife for appearance closes natural, everyday joyous living. Sons and daughters are driven from their own firesides to find the light of life elsewhere; unnecessary heartaches are engendered; unnecessary burdens are put on young shoulders. The strain of life is started too early; the new growth is blighted in the grain."

"It isn't an easy thing for a group of human beings to live together under one roof even in the best of circumstances. Always there are too few bathtubs and only one tenderest cut to the T-bone steak. Housemates take unwarranted liberties: they wear one another's clothes and open one another's letters. There are coldnesses, heavy silences and general daily clashing of people who are quite

miserable together but who would be more miserable apart. We all want to be right, but none of us want to be put right. We assume an intimacy of soul just because there is an intimacy of habit. A mother asserts 'I guess I know my own child,' then proceeds toward that child to give the lie to the assertion. A daughter airily proclaims, 'My mother doesn't understand me,' ignorant of the fact that human beings rarely understand one another. We blame our financial condition for everything, thinking if we only had more money we would do much better, when the fact that we do so badly with what we have proves that we wouldn't. Our houses are so often better than our homes, our furniture than our atmosphere, our service than our words."

"But after all is said and done, the family plan is a sublime one for human development and happiness. To see this, we have only to grasp the larger idea back of it, get it, with all its possibilities full into focus. Let us just suppose that homes everywhere were founded on the idea, above all else, of creating a beautiful atmosphere, fit for first life

impressions and directions of new little human beings. Let us suppose at the head of every home a mother interested above everything else in the unfolding God's plan of life in herself and her housemates; a mother, who not only knows as a matter of intelligence and formula, but who vividly realizes that the God nature comes into life with each



Getting Grandpa's Goat

He's chased a pig around the farm
Especially in the garden plot.
I wonder if a plant remains,
Or if they rooted up the lot.
He tried lassoing roosters next,
And caught our prize bird by the throat.
But now, astride with anxious pride,
He's got my goat.

He gathers eggs for grandma dear,
If all are broken, who can blame?
He put them in his knitted cap,
And tried to wear it just the same!
He's shut the tom-cat in the coop,
He's chalked it "Tiger Cage," I note,
And now to vary life a bit,
He's got my goat.

That goat's a very special breed;
I won a prize for him last May.
But now he'll have to buckle down
And carry that young tike, all day.
A loving Grandpa, I refrain
From strong desires to dust his coat,
For very often, I'll confess,
He gets my goat! —Margaret Minaker.

of her babies at birth, and that her immediate household will make the greatest contribution ever made toward its retardation or development; a mother who realizes keenly that her day with her children is now, while they are plastic and inexperienced, and while they believe in her infallibly; that tomorrow they will be gone like a breath on the air, carrying the good and the bad with them."

Extradite Family Deserters

For a number of years social workers have been trying to secure legislation which would reach men who deserted their families in Canada and fled to the United States. Under the existing laws it was not possible to compel such men to support their families, and in many cases this meant suffering and hardship for women and children and extra expense to the state. While there are many factors which enter into the causes of family desertion, it is a well known fact that an easy get-away did much to augment the evil.

It has been announced in the *Canada Gazette* that wilful desertion or wilful non-support of minor or dependent children has been added to the list of extraditable offences as between Canada and the United States.

This matter had hung fire for considerable time

pending the ratification of amendments to the treaty by the United States, Great Britain and Canada. At first the bill to amend the treaty included all husbands who deserted their wives or children and for this reason the bill failed to win the approval of the governments concerned. As amended it is very moderate but will cover the cases which have caused most concern to social workers.

Saving Time

We so often use the expression "how time flies!" and the older we get the more we marvel at the swiftness of the passing hours. The busier we are the faster the hands of the clock seem to speed in marking off the hours of the day. The busy woman in the home sighs and thinks of all things she would do if she only had the time. Spare hours could be used to such good advantage in the home both for the benefit of the woman herself and also for her family. This is especially true of the farm.

In the business and industrial world expert minds are continually trying to save time. They appreciate fully the value of even a minute saved in the performance of a task. Nothing has done as much towards the solving of this question as the invention and use of machinery. In our homes we are beginning to see the value of the machine as time saver and labor savers. The United States Department of Agriculture in its 1921 Yearbook shows how electricity is helping farm people.

"An enquiry by one firm to obtain the opinion of users of electricity on the farm and in the home regarding saving in time and money brought returns from 67 people. Their average total saving by electricity was 20½ hours per week for all uses. This really should be higher, since comparatively few included the saving in time due to elimination of the cleaning of lamps. An average of 2½ hours per week was shown as saved on churning; 3.83 hours per week on operating the separator; 4.46 hours per week on using the washing machine; 2.76 hours per week on doing ironing; 10.31 hours per week on pumping water, and 6.32 hours per week saved on other applications of electricity. The average estimated value of time saved was \$33.80 per month. This was realized by the employment of less hired help in some instances; in others by the release of labor for other work. In some cases the value of the time saved was estimated at from 20 to 40 cents an hour."

If farm women were to put a monetary value on their time and apply it on price of labor-saving machinery we would have more of it in our homes.

Belgian Consumers Demand Legal Protection

For the first time in the history of modern nations, the organized consumers of a whole country have demanded protection from the government against exploitation by the manufacturers, middlemen and retailers who supply them with the necessities of life. A law just introduced in the Belgian Chamber of Deputies on behalf of the consumers of the nation provides for a department to protect consumers against profiteering, adulteration, false weights and measures, and similar frauds. This new government department will have full power to end these abuses, to make an extensive study of supplying the necessities of life at the lowest possible cost, and, perhaps most important of all, to carry on a propaganda campaign by pamphlets, newspapers and other forms of publicity educating the consumer to protect himself by means of co-operation and collective buying.

This epoch-making Belgian law is being pushed to enactment in the Chamber of Deputies by representatives of the powerful co-operative and labor organizations. They point to the fact that throughout Europe manufacturers, merchants, and even farmers are given the benefit of extensive government research and assistance, while the consumer is utterly deprived of official aid in securing the necessities of life without exploitation. The new Belgian law provides for both local and central chambers of consumers, paralleling the chambers of commerce, merchants' and manufacturers' organizations and similar bodies well known in this country. It will be supported by the government budget, and will be composed of experts in food and clothing production and distribution, nominated by the co-operative societies and the purchasers' leagues of the country.

Flowers that Grow from Yarn

Continued from Page 14

from centre hole on front of disc and pass the material to No. 1, on back of disc to No. 2, in front to No. 3, on back to No. 4, on front to centre, where you place the thumb. Turn to No. 5, on back to No. 6, on front to No. 7, on back to No. 8, on front to centre, where you pass needle under No. 2, No. 1, and No. 5, and draw tight to centre. (See Figs. 1 and 2). Thread up a needle with the material you are using, having as long a thread as possible (about 2 yards) and do not break off from the disc after threading it up, but continue passing needle under each strand

backwards. See Fig. 3. When disc is almost filled in, take yarn off outside edge of disc. To form the flower, draw the loose end on the outside edge up until a fluffy flower is formed. Slip the needle down one of the ribs underneath to centre of flower. Put in French knots for the centre, attach wire stem and sew to make secure and wind with green wool.

Make leaves same as for morning glories or as follows: *Chain 4, 15, d.c. in thread back of 1st ch., ch. 3, 1st st. in same place as d.c. drawing up this stitch close; repeat from * once; 1 single st. in centre of 1st leaf. Make a third leaf like second, draw last up close. Attach to a wire stem and wrap with wool.

Wild Roses

Ch. 4, join, 1 s.c. in ring * ch. 3, 3 d.c. in ring, ch. 3, 1 s.c. in ring; repeat from * until there are 5 petals, then join last petal to first with a 1 st. and fasten off.

For leaves, chain 6, 1 s.c. in second ch. from hook, ch. 1, 1 s.d.c., 1 d.c. 1 s.c. and 1 st. in next 4 sts. ch. 5, 1 s.c. in 2nd chain from hook, ch. 1, 1 s.d.c., 1 s.c. in 3 next sts. 1 st. inserting hook both in last st. of first leaf and first ch. on 2nd leaf, breaking off, leaving a short end. Attach wire to this leaf. This makes a small leaf but it is rather effective when several of them are used in the bunch of flowers.

The roses shown in the illustration are double and are made as follows: Ch. 4, join, 1 s.c. in ring * ch. 3, 3 d.c. in ring, ch. 3, 1 s.c. in ring; repeat from * until there are 4 petals, join last petal to first, ch. 3, 1 st. in middle of 1st petal at back, near centre of flower ch. 3, 1 st. st.

Ladies' Wrist Watch -- FREE



This beautiful gold-finished Extension Bracelet Wrist Watch is a beauty. Everyone is delighted with it. It looks better than the picture. Annie Bunich, of Transcona, Man., writes: "I am very pleased with the Wrist Watch you sent me. I received a BETTER WRIST WATCH than I expected." Now, girls, your friends and neighbors all want Christmas and other seasonal cards, and you can easily earn this Wrist Watch in a few hours. It is given for selling only \$8.00 worth at 10 cents a package. Send now.

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\$500.00 in Prizes Given Free—185 of Them

Send \$1.00 for one year's subscription to The Guide (new or renewal), your own or anyone else's, and you will receive by return mail a big Doo Dad Book, with pages and pages of stories and pictures of these fun-loving little adventurers. With the book we send you a list of all the prizes, showing their great value, and a Contest Sheet to be colored and returned. Without any further cost to you this contest sheet is entered in this contest where you have a chance to win one of the big prizes—one chance for every entry. You can have as many entries as you wish—one for each subscription you send in—but each contestant can win only one of the big prizes. The Contest closes December 15, 1922. The prizes will be awarded within two weeks after the closing. This is the best time of the year to get subscriptions, as most people subscribe or renew in the fall, so do not delay but get busy now. You may be one of the lucky ones.



The Dooville Air Service

Here is the Doo Dads' airship returning from a long flight. Nicholas Nutt is piloting the huge machine. Poly is in the cockpit and is the engineer, while Roly is what they call the "Anchor Boy." Roly's job is to throw out the anchor when they want to stop the ship. They are swiftly approaching the landing stage, and Roly has thrown out the anchor and it has bumped Mr. Grouch's Jersey cow. Old Man Grouch is in a temper and is telling Roly what he will do to him—if he catches him.

My! Oh, my! What can be the matter! Nicholas is terribly excited. Oh, yes, I see. Old Sleepy Sam started leading his mule across the landing stage and fell asleep, right in the centre of it. Now Mr. Mule cannot get away and is preparing to meet the oncoming machine with his heels. That would be a calamity, and Doc Sawbones is nervous and excited because

he fears the airplane will be wrecked. Flanneifeet knows he should rush in and drag Sleepy Sam and the mule off the platform, but he also knows all about Sleepy Sam's mule and is afraid of his heels. The lady Doo Dad thinks it would be better for Flanneifeet to get hurt than for the airplane to be wrecked, and she is urging him on. She has stock in the company. I am sure you would like to know how this ended. Well, Nicholas is a great pilot. He gave Poly the signal, "Full speed ahead." Up went the airplane. One hook of the anchor picked up Mr. Grouch's cow, the other hook picked up Sleepy Sam's mule with Sleepy Sam still hanging to the end of the rope. Nicholas circled around the village; dropped the cow and the mule and Sleepy Sam outside the city limits; came back and landed safely on the stage almost before Doc Sawbones realized that anything had happened.

News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 12

membership day in the province of Saskatchewan.

"Today more than at any previous time in the world's history success in any line of endeavor depends on efficient organization, on the value of which it is impossible to lay too much emphasis. It is not only desirable; it is absolutely essential for the attainment of results in any line of endeavor. No man of affairs will for a moment dispute this statement.

"In 1904 little Japan had the audacity, as many thought, to stand up and fight the giant Russia, but because she was organized to the last man and the last dollar she won out, before Russia could gather together her wits and forces. Great Britain in 1914 was not effectively organized to prosecute a war, but many people said during the first years of the war 'Britain will muddle through somehow'; but Britain could not have muddled through successfully. It was only after the organizing genius of Lloyd George had been applied to mobilizing the last ounce of strength of the whole nation for the one definite and specific purpose—Victory—that victory finally came.

"In the business world, the educational world, and the political world, organized efficiency has always been the watchword wherever success has been achieved. The people engaged in the professions, the various trades, and in manufacturing, industrial, financial and transportation enterprises generally are organized to effectively safeguard their particular interests, which they have a perfect right to do.

"How long, then, can the people engaged in agriculture continue to keep up even the semblance of prosperity in a world of such effectively protected interests, unless they themselves are also thoroughly organized?

"Organization is just as essential for the farming as for any other interest. But this can only result from each farmer realizing the futility of isolated and individual effort, and the necessity of a well-defined, effective organization of the farmers themselves which can stand four-square on its own feet and defend the just rights and interests of its members.

"I hope every member of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and every farmer who should be a member, will decide to devote all his ability and energy on November 17, towards making it a real farmers' Grain Growers' day.

"You are interested in the welfare of the farmers and the farmers' movement. Then just plan to devote the whole day, November 17, to a supreme effort to strengthen the association, and I have no fear as to the result.

"Yours truly, A. J. McPhail."

A Winter Program

Working Hints

Open Shelf Library.—The executive strongly recommends the use of the open shelf library placed at the disposal of the people of the province by the provincial government. Copies of the open shelf library catalogue may be obtained for 25 cents from The Librarian, The Open Shelf Library, Parliament Buildings, Regina. Write the librarian for full particulars.

Community Song Book.—Bickering and song cannot go hand in hand. Community singing is becoming a very popular feature in club meetings. It creates an atmosphere of good will and cheer, and is a great factor in educational development. Try the effect in your meetings. Send to the Central office for a supply of G.G.A. song books at 10 cents each, or \$1.00 per doz. These books contain words only, but the music can be found in most popular song or hymn books.

Local Filing System.—Another suggestion that can be adopted to advantage is a local filing system in which may be collected and filed in order newspapers and other clippings of articles and editorials on all subjects of study and discussion and interest for the local. It would thus be possible to keep the local informed and enlightened on all movements of public life and thought and create some considerable source of materials for the prepara-

tion of debates, etc. Send to the Central office for complete instructions for preparing a local filing system.

Bulletin Board.—It pays to advertise. Many meetings are a failure because of not having been properly announced. This board can be placed outside the schoolhouse or other meeting place, or in any truly conspicuous place in the community, and the secretary or some other member made responsible for writing on it all local announcements.

Local Reports.—The Central office would be very glad to receive reports of local meetings. The same report sent to your local newspaper would not only give great impetus to local effort but to the Grain Growers' movement as a whole. In addition some man or woman with a keen power of observation and a fruitful imagination might be appointed to prepare for each meeting of the local a humorous page of community news.

Mock Trials and Parliaments.—Subjects and directions for the conduct of mock trial and mock parliaments can be had from the Central office. Such events, besides being a source of instruction and entertainment, provide one of the means for development of individual talent.

Suggestions for Young People

The following are a few suggestions for young people in the local. Full particulars may be obtained by writing Central office:

Oratorical Contest.—Have the program committee of the local select subjects for competition, set a date for the contest, outline some rules regarding the length of the orations and select the judges. A prize might be awarded the winner. Central has a list of subjects for this contest.

Debating Contest.—This is one of the best means of mutual improvement and development of public speaking and should be encouraged among the young

people. At least four teams are necessary, two of boys and two of girls, or boys and girls mixed. Two teams debate at one meeting, two at another, and the winners at the third. The local program committee should select the subjects and the judges. Write the Central Office for assistance.

Amateur Plays.—There are few forms of entertainment more pleasurable to both actors and audience than the amateur play. Central office will give every assistance in selecting material.

Mr. Crerar's Position

It is now definitely stated that Mr. Crerar may find it impossible to occupy the position of parliamentary leader of the Progressive party and also that of president of the United Grain Growers. To make the choice of the political position would demand a sacrifice greater than the country has a right to exact. The Progressive party, it is stated, will not entertain the idea of Mr. Crerar entering the government, and it was impossible also for him to accept the post of salaried leader of the opposition. Being leader of the second largest party in the House, he might perhaps have claimed that position if he had chosen, but the refusal to make that claim was undoubtedly wise. If being a member of the government would have compromised his independence, and that of his party, it would have been equally compromising to put the Progressives in the position of an official opposition. If alliance with the Liberals must be rejected, the only alternative is complete independence, allowing the Progressives to vote this way and that on different government measures and opposition proposals according to their merits.

Mr. Crerar's retirement from the

Lantern Slides.—If a lantern is procurable in the district, the department of education will be glad to send free of charge any set of slides selected from their list which can be secured upon application to the Director of Rural Education, Parliament Buildings, Regina. Two or more neighboring clubs or locals could purchase a lantern (which costs about \$50) and the slides could be shown in circuit order to each of the locals. Further information may be secured by writing Central office.

leadership would be a distinct loss to the country. Mr. Crerar is a man of exceptional capacity and good judgment, and of unquestioned sincerity. He is one of the leading figures in parliamentary life, and enjoys a very large measure of public confidence. But he cannot be expected to give up his means of livelihood as a private individual while at the same time he is debarred from accepting any remuneration from the country except the sessional indemnity of a member of parliament.

The Progressives will find it difficult to obtain another leader measuring up to the standard of Mr. Crerar. They may choose one whose private engagements are not so exacting, and not so likely to conflict with public duty. But certain difficulties and problems inherent in the position will remain. Some of the criticisms passed upon Mr. Crerar in the West raise the whole question of the position of the Progressive party in the House of Commons under any leadership. At one meeting where two Progressive members advocated a working agreement with the Liberal party they were met by speakers

Continued on Page 33

Four-Fold Protection

How to Safeguard The Future

When you think of possible deprivation of Income for your family, you perhaps consider only the possibility of your "death from natural causes."

But there are three other possible "routes to poverty" for your loved ones—and it is well to provide against them all.

There's Accident—which removes so many in the prime of life.

There's the loss of earning-power, caused by disability of the breadwinner, either through illness or accident.

And, finally, there is the retirement from life's activities when overtaken by old age, often without any savings.

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This, the fullest insurance covering available, would pay your beneficiary on a \$10,000 contract— At your death, \$10,000. If death be accidental, \$20,000. If you become totally disabled through accident or sickness, this \$10,000 contract pays:—		(1) \$100 to you each month for your lifetime; (2) All future premiums on your Policy as they fall due; (3) \$10,000 to your estate at death.	
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LIVESTOCK DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$6.75 per inch per week; 5 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks for the price of 7; 13 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order. Cost \$5.00 apiece.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—9 cents a word for each insertion; 25 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 13 insertions for the price of 10, and 26 insertions for the price of 19. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order.)

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY—Half inch, \$4.20; one inch up to six-inch limit, single column, \$8.40 an inch flat.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Duroc-Jerseys

BOARS FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC- Jerseys, large, well-known herd, headquarters for best types, from long imported prize sires. Plenty of new blood. Improve your stock and profits by getting the best. Very successful to cross with Yorkshires and Tamworths. Oxford rams for sale. Write for particulars, lists and catalogue. J. W. Bailey & Sons, Importers and Breeders, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 44-7

DUROCS—THE BEST. SEE WINNING AT Calgary summer fair. Big choice spring boars, \$35 to \$50; also a few choice sows of the same age. R. C. Ray, Carstairs, Alta.

REGISTERED DUROCS, FROM PRIZE WIN- ners, bacon type, both sexes, April and May farrow, \$20 each; pedigrees free. T. H. Pearen, Radisson, Sask. 45-3

DUROCS—REGISTERED SPRING BOARS FOR service, and young gilts. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 45-6

THOROUGHbred DUROC-JERSEYS, BOTH sexes, all sizes, \$10 up. J. Rabourn, Ravenscrag, Sask. 41-10

SELLING—DUROC-JERSEY SOWS, \$20 a boar, \$20; pair, \$35. Arthur Pownall, Luseland, Sask. 43-5

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOARS, APRIL farrow, extra choice individuals. Booking orders for bred gilts. J. B. Wilson, Harris, Sask. 44-6

Hampshires

CHOICE PEDIGREED HAMPSHIRE BOARS, May litter, \$28 each. Harold Moore, Blindloss, Alta. 44-2

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE, EITHER SEX, April farrowed. Hugh McLaughlin, Plumias, Man. 44-3

FOR SALE—HAMPSHIRE PIGS, TWO months old, \$16 each; papers free. C. A. Brandt, Moorepark, Man. 45-2

WHAT \$2.64 WILL DO

When spent in Advertising in The Guide Classified Section

David Mitchell, Kisbey, Sask., had this ad.:

SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY GOB- bles, \$5.00. David Mitchell, Kisbey, Sask.

Run three times. As to results he says:

"I ran an ad. in your paper last fall, selling pure-bred turkeys. It was only in three weeks, but before the last issue was out they were all sold. I could have sold twice as many."

Little Classified Ads. in The Guide go out every week to 80,000 western farm homes and bring good results for others.

If we do it for them—we can do it for you.

SEE TOP OF THIS PAGE FOR INSTRUCTIONS

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

SHEEP

SNAPS IN REGISTERED SUFFOLK-DOWN lambs, from the finest flock in the West. Early, vigorous lambs, either sex, \$20 each, crate and pedigree included. D. J. Paterson, Berton, Man.

GOOD YOUNG SHROPSHIRE RAMS, \$20 each. Also pure-bred Shropshire lambs—rams, \$17; ewes, \$15 each. Will be registered on sale. Crates \$1.50. G. P. Burns, Blackfalds, Alta. 45-3

SHROPSHIRE RAM LAMBS, FROM REGIS- tered ram, \$18, crated. Hugh Emery, Assiniboia, Sask.

SELLING—REGISTERED OXFORD RAM, three years old, \$20. Geo. Fairlie, Pipestone, Man. 45-2

40 GRADE SHROPSHIRE EWES, BRED TO registered ram; also 30 lambs, half ewes. Priced right for quick sale. Thos. Crick, Viceroy, Sask.

PURE-BRED OXFORD RAMS, ONE AND TWO shear, \$15 to \$25. Chas. Gohn, Frontenac, Sask.

PEDIGREED OXFORD RAMS—YEARLINGS, \$25; lambs, \$20. E. Johnson, Dry River, Man.

REGISTERED SUFFOLK-DOWN RAMS, ONE and two shear. Barclay Green, Boharm, Sask. 44-4

LEICESTER RAMS, EXTRA QUALITY Baresain. G. E. Roose, Camrose, Alta. 42-6

POULTRY See also General Miscellaneous

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

MAMMOTH-BRONZE TURKEYS—THESE birds are sired by an imported son of a bird that won first prize for two years at the Great Coliseum Show at Chicago. They are from hens sired by an imported son of the first prize tom at Madison Square Garden, New York. These hens averaged 16 pounds at 8 1/2 months old. Flock is absolutely standard in coloring, and they will mature into heavy birds. Price \$10 and \$12; pullets, \$7.00. Mrs. C. A. Fields, Herschel, Sask.

MAMMOTH-BRONZE GOBBLETS, GOLD Bank strain, 18 to 20 pounds, \$10 and \$12; pullets, \$6.00 and \$7.00 each. Massive Toulouse geese and ganders, \$8.00 and \$10 each. Mrs. Metcalfe, Northminster, Sask.

SELLING—40 PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE, My geese were shipped in from the States; they were first prize winners at all the fairs they've been at. Price, geese, \$5.00; ganders, \$6.00. R. C. Potrats, Zealandia, Sask.

SELLING—LARGE NUMBER PURE-BRED, early hatched Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. W. Morrish, Oxbow, Sask. 45-5

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, PRIZE- winning stock. Toms, five months, over 16 pounds, \$10; hens, \$8.00. R. H. Hutchinson, Wapella, Sask. 45-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROUEN AND PEKIN ducks and drakes, \$2.00 each. E. Badham, Eston, Sask. 45-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED EXTRA LARGE Toulouse geese, \$4.00; ganders, \$5.00. H. W. Clay, Pillmore, Sask.

FINE BRONZE GOBBLETS, \$6.00. EARL Barnes, Clive, Alta.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY. Toms, \$7.00; pullets, \$5.00. J. E. Mooney, Imperial, Sask. 45-2

MAMMOTH BOURBON RED GOBBLETS, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00. Frank Harman, Boissevain, Man. 45-3

FOR QUICK SALE—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys, early hatch, both sexes, \$5.00 each. J. C. E. Millen, Wawanesa, Man. 45-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys. Toms, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00. Bolton Farm, Kellher, Sask. 44-2

SELLING—EXTRA LARGE BRONZE TURKEY toms, April hatched, \$8.00. Hartley Scott, "Highfield," Provost, Alta.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—TOMS, SIX dollars; hens, four dollars. Miss Marjorie Collins, Bromhead, Sask. 45-2

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, May hatch, 15 to 20 pounds, \$5.00, if taken soon. Mrs. W. A. Davenport, Macoun, Sask. 44-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, EARLY hatch, both sexes, big, healthy stock, \$6.00. J. E. Pokorny, Broderick, Sask.

SELLING—WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY TOMS, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. Allen, Simpson, Sask. 45-4

LIMITED NUMBER OF BOURBON RED GOB- bles, \$7.50. C. T. Simpson, Carnduff, Sask. 43-2

Orpingtons

FOR QUICK SALE—BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, May hatched, \$1.50 each. Mammoth Bronze turkeys—Toms, \$4.50; hens, \$3.50. Robt. Randall, Kelso, Sask.

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, May hatch, free range, \$2.00. John Rose, Schuler, Alta. 45-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, \$1.50 and \$2.50 each. D. Laing Grandview, Man. 44-5

Wyandottes

PERFECT WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, free range, contest-winning, trap-nested government inspected stock, from highest producers only; pullets entered contest this year, \$3.00 to \$7.00 each. 10% reduction two and over; 15% four and over; community orders, eight and over, 20%. Mrs. T. C. Robinson, Hardisty, Alta. 44-5

SELLING—PURE BRED-TO-LAY WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. Bolton Farm, Kellher, Sask. 44-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, BRED by Guild, \$5.00 pair. J. Ellenton, Idlesleigh, Alta. 45-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, GUILD'S 282-egg strain, bought from Guild as baby chicks, \$3.00 each. Bessie Lang, Birnie, Man. 45-3

Leghorns

FERRIS 300-EGG SHOW STRAIN S. C. WHITE Leghorn cockerels, three and five dollars each. These are splendid birds, low tails and small combs. I. M. Bly, Macgrath, Alta. 43-3

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—COCK- erels, pullets, beauties, Saskatchewan's best laying strain, \$2.00. S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 43-5

FOR SALE—150 S. C. WHITE LEGHORN HENS, one and two years, \$1.00; cockerels, \$1.50. Arthur Pownall, Luseland, Sask. 43-5

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG- horn cockerels, heavy laying strain, \$1.50. Albert Jansen, Virden, Sask. 44-4

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50; three for \$4.00. Martha Hutton, Grandview, Man. 44-2

264 FERRIS EGG STRAIN S. C. WHITE LEG- horns, \$1.00. J. A. Stewart, Prince Albert, Sask. 45-2

Plymouth Rocks

PROFIT IN POULTRY

DEPENDS ON EGG PRODUCTION

Send a self-addressed, stamped (3c) envelope for our bulletin, Culling Poultry for Egg Production.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BARRED PLYMOUTH Rock pullets, best laying strain, \$1.00 each. Martin, Thompson, Montfort, Alta.

Minorcas

SELLING—PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB Black Minorca cockerels, \$2.50. J. McGreevy, Antler, Sask.

BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS, \$2.25 James Kilpatrick, Melfort, Sask. 45-4

Anconas

ROSE COMB ANCONAS, CHEAP. W. HEDGES Oyen, Alta. 45-3

Sundry Breeds

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Toms, 18 months, \$12; young, \$6.00; pullets, \$5.00. Pekin and Rouen ducks, from university stock, either sex, \$3.00. White Orpington cockerels, \$3.00; matured hens, \$2.00. White Leghorn cockerels, \$1.00 to \$3.00. Government inspection applied for. Mrs. Thos. Williams, Hoey, Sask. 44-2

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, POOR- man's 200-egg strain, direct from Chicago, \$2.50; five for \$10. Young Mammoth Bronze toms, \$6.00. Good stock. Mrs. Anon Scott, Laura, Sask. 45-3

SELLING—SILVER MEDAL, WINTER LAYING strain S. C. White Leghorn cockerels, pick, \$3.00; seconds, \$2.50 each. Mammoth Bronze toms, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00 each. Mrs. Wm. Ganey, Box 27, Newdale, Man. 43-4

SELLING—MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN drakes, \$2.00; ducks, \$1.50. Rose Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$2.00; pullets, \$1.50. Vigorous, well-grown stock. E. L. Knapp, Luseland, Sask. 44-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOM, \$6.00. R. C. Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$2.00. C. R. Miller, Dilke, Sask. 45-6

LARGE BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS, \$5.00; hens, \$3.00. Pure-bred White Wyandotte roosters, \$3.00. Mrs. Thos. McCurdy, Lemsford, Sask.

SELLING—PEARL GUINEAS, \$2.00 PAIR. Myrtle Gordon, R.R. 2, Waskada, Man.

SELLING—BARRED AFRICAN GUINEAS, \$1.50 pair. Fred Adams, Roland, Man. 41-5

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, GENUINE HEELING parents, \$5.00. Female, seven months, \$8.00. William Leyh, Viscount, Sask. 43-3

FOX TERRIER PUPPIES—THE GOPHER EX- terminators. Males, \$8.00; females, \$5.00. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask.

SELLING—TERRIER PUPPIES, EITHER SEX, \$4.00. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 45-2

WOLFHOUSES—LARGE, EXTRA FAST, \$100 takes the three. Lyall Haynes, Superb, Sask.

FINEST PEDIGREED SILVER FOXES, JOS. Gamache, Laurier, Man. 42-10

SILVER BLACK FOXES, ALSO CROSS FOXES. Write E. Valley, L'Orignal, Ont. 41-5

SEEDS See also General Miscellaneous

Barley

FOR SALE—ABOUT 600 BUSHELS OF BARK barley, perfectly clean, grown from pedigree seed. J. R. Waddell, Box 21, Sperling, Man.

FARM MACHINERY & AUTOS

SELLING—10-20 MOGUL TRACTOR, COM- plete with three-furrow John Deere tractor plow, both bottoms, extra shares and pins; engine and plow little used, first-class condition. Wanted—24-inch steel scrub plow, John Deere or Cockshutt, must be good condition; also extension rims for Rumely Oil-Pull 15-30 tractor. Dr. T. R. Brownridge, Glenavon, Sask.

SIX HORSE-POWER INTERNATIONAL GASO- line engine, with Webster magneto, \$90. Nine-inch Vessot grinder, with bagger and new plates, \$40. All in good running order. A. Stewart, Youngstown, Alta. 44-3

SELLING—ALBERTA WELL DRILLING MA- chines, new; also second-hand. H. Kiehlbanch, Hilliard, Alta. 43-4

FOR SALE—SAWMILL, ALMOST NEW, AT a snap. Walter King, Fairbairn, Alta. 44-2

SELLING—SIX-TON FAIRBANKS SCALE. E. L. Kelly, Broderick, Sask.

WANTED—STEAM THRESHING OUTFIT, Complete. I. J. Friesen, Box 33 Gretna, Man.

FARM LANDS

See also General
MiscellaneousPAYING FARMS NEAR
TOWN

160-ACRE FARMS, improved or unimproved, 30 to 160 acres irrigable land on each parcel, near Lethbridge, in Sunny Southern Alberta, can be bought for \$15 to \$35 per acre. No need for pioneering. Well-settled country. Good roads, railways, schools, telephones, agreeable social conditions. Fertile land—success of irrigation farming here already demonstrated. Irrigation system now being constructed under government supervision. Water available in 1923. Write for information concerning crops grown and description and location of farms to the

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA IRRIGATION COUNCIL

111 PROVINCIAL BLDG., LETHBRIDGE

IRRIGATED FARMS IN
SOUTHERN ALBERTA

In the Famous Vauxhall District, Bow River Irrigation Project, 200,000 Acres Irrigable.

A SPECIALLY fine tract of 5,000 acres, all located within seven miles of the railroad station, now ready for water service, selling for a limited time at \$40 to \$65 per acre, with full water right. One-fifth cash down; balance in easy equal payments over 18 years, first instalment due at least two years after date of initial payment. Investigate at once.

Canada Land and Irrigation Company Ltd.
Medicine Hat, Alberta

HAD A GOOD CROP?

WAS it sufficiently good to now begin the payments on the land you hope some time to own in B.C.? We can sell you splendid land on Vancouver Island for \$40 per acre, one-fifth cash, the balance in four equal annual payments. Write us for further details and illustrated literature.

FRANCO-CANADIAN COMPANY LTD.
110 BELMONT HOUSE, VICTORIA, B.C.

TWENTY YEARS TO PAY

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Company offers to settlers, farm lands in Western Canada for mixed farming, raising cattle and poultry and for dairying. Twenty years to pay, with small cash payment. Good soil—good climate—good schools. Every assistance given intending settlers in selecting a farm. Write for our free literature.

DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES
922 FIRST ST. EAST - CALGARY

SELLING N. 1/2 6-8-21, N.W. 12, S.W. 13, S.E. 14, N.W. 14 and N. 1/2 15, all in 8-22 W. 1st, near Souris, Man.; suitable for mixed farming. E. 1/2 17-3-4 W. 2nd, 4 miles from Frohisher, Sask., and E. 1/2 35-7-2 W. 2nd, 3 miles from Manor, Sask. W. H. Hicks, Administrator of the Estate of Edward Hicks, deceased, Souris, Manitoba.

\$1,500 GETS MINNESOTA FARM, 80 ACRES, with horses, ten cows, team, four young cattle, sow, hens, stove, season's crops on improved road; stores, creamery, schools, churches handy; good markets; machine-worked tillage, 20-cow pasture, woodlot; good house, barn, granary. To settle affairs now, \$5,000 takes all; only \$1,500 down and the rest is easy. Details, page 73, illustrated catalog, 1,200 bargains, free. Strout Farm Agency, 454 B.G. Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

SELLING AT A BARGAIN—FOR THE NEXT 15 days, our three farms, north of Gurnsey, half-section, three-quarter-section and one-section. Will sell together or separate. 370 acres summer-fallow, 370 fall plowing. Comfortable buildings, abundance good water, medium dark clay loam; all under cultivation except pasture. Small cash, easy terms. For further particulars, apply to Henry Bros., Guernsey, Sask. 45-3

238-ACRE FARM, WITH AUTOMOBILE, NINE dairy cows, five calves, three yearlings, pure-bred bull, 12 hogs, horses, sheep, poultry, 20 tons hay, full implements; 150 acres loamy fields, pasture, home use wood; 100 fruit trees; comfortable two-story eight-room house, five barns, garage, blacksmith shop, etc. To settle affairs now, \$6,500 takes all; less than half cash. Eric C. Kingwell, Box 1190, Victoria, B.C.

TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF LAUGHLAN Galbraith, deceased, the executors of estate are offering for sale the south half-section 19, township 9, range 2, west of third meridian, in the province of Saskatchewan. There is on this property (six miles north of the town of Limerick) shack, large granary, good well. About 100 acres have been broken. For particulars and terms of sale, apply to Mary Galbraith, Mazenod, Sask. 44-3

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CALIFORNIA—For up-to-date list of mixed farms, fruit farms, orchards, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in all British Columbia districts, also orange groves and grape vineyards in California, or truck land, write Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887. 34tf

DAUPHIN FARM—IMPROVED QUARTER-section, four miles from Dauphin. Black loam, clay subsoil. Small shack on farm, 50 acres cultivated. Send for our list of farms for sale. Many are offered far below actual value. Canada Permanent Trust Co., 298 Garry St., Winnipeg.

CALIFORNIA PROPERTIES—WE HAVE opened an office at 625 San Fernando Bldg., corner 4th and Main Sts., Los Angeles, Cal., and offer our services for any business you may have there, exchange and sale of fruit lands, houses and apartments. Frank B. Moffet Co. 45-2

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—QUARTER-section of good land for gas engine and separator, 32-inch Case preferred. Address, Penton, Verwood, Sask.

CLOSE ESTATE—HALF-SECTION, GOOD buildings, water, school half mile, town \$15, English-speaking district, \$16 acre. William Fewell, Palmer, Sask.

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, Columbia, Mo. 40-4

SELLING—QUARTER-SECTION GOOD wheat land, Lloydminster district, nearly all can be broken, \$8.50 per acre; \$600 cash. Box 223, Lloydminster, Sask. 43-3

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb. 45-3

FOR SALE—63 ACRES, TEN CLEARED; GOOD house, barn; main line C.P.R. Particulars, apply P. Gooden, Enderby, B.C.

WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED FARMER WITH equipment, half-section to rent. W. Peacock, Mendham, Sask.

CITY PROPERTY

NOTICE TO FARMERS—EIGHT FURNISHED houses together, 43 rooms, on good corner, British Columbia city, \$200 net monthly revenue. Price, including all furniture, only \$8,500; clear title. Owner, Arthur Jones, Revelstoke, B.C. 45-3

Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.

FINEST CLOVER HONEY—FOR 120-POUND orders in five, ten, 30-pound pails or 60-pound cans, delivered Manitoba, 19 cents; Saskatchewan, 19 1/2 cents; Alberta or British Columbia, 20 cents pound. Amber honey, 15, 15 1/2, 16 cents pound, delivered. Buckwheat honey, 12, 12 1/2, 13 cents pound, delivered. Satisfaction guaranteed. 25 cents brings 4-ounce sample. Special price club orders. Mount Forest Apiaries, Mount Forest, Ont. 42-4

McLEAN'S HONEY, GUARANTEED NO. 1 pure white clover, direct from producer, \$8.40 cash crate of six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Toronto. Also good quality buckwheat honey, \$6.50 crate of six ten-pound pails. Reference, Standard Bank, Bloor Branch, N. K. McLean, 37 Armstrong Ave., Toronto. 43-4

"PURE AS THE BEE MADE IT"—60-POUND crate, five or ten-pound pails. White honey, \$10; light amber, \$9.40; dark amber, \$7.50; dark, \$6.50. Terms cash f.o.b. Toronto. Discount on eight and 16-crate orders delivered. Prices, samples and descriptive leaflet on application. Weir Bros., Beekeepers, 60 Chester Ave., Toronto, Ont. 43-4

CHOICE ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY, DIRECT from producer, \$8.50 crate; also amber honey, mostly clover, \$6.50 crate. All put up in ten-pound pails and crated 60 pounds to crate. Prices f.o.b. Brucefield. Special prices on large orders. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont.

OUR HONEY IS RICH AND THICK, BEST that bees can make. 60-pound crate, five or ten-pound pails, clover, \$8.25; goldenrod, \$6.50. Discount on large orders. Money with order or c.o.d. Stanley Rumford, Thorndale, Ont. 45-5

PURE MANITOBA HONEY, 60-POUND LOTS, 20 cents pound. Springfield Beekeepers' Association, Secretary, J. Rippington, Oak Bank, Man.

HONEY FOR SALE—CLOVER, \$10; AMBER, \$9.00; Buckwheat, \$7.00; for 60 pounds. Large orders at reduction. F. W. Krouse, Guelph Ont.

LIGHT AMBER HONEY, GOOD QUALITY, 80% clover, 60-pound crate \$6.00. I. Langstroth, Forest, Ont. 42-10

CLOVER HONEY, 100 POUNDS, \$14; CLOVER and buckwheat, 100 pounds, \$10. Henry Hartley, Norwich, Ont. 42-5

MIXED CLOVER AND BUCKWHEAT, 60 pounds, \$6.00. Ernest Telford, Peterboro, Ont. 45-2

AMBER HONEY, \$10.50 FOR 12 TEN-POUND pails. J. A. Rudolph, R.R. 4, Mitchell, Ont. 44-2

Hay and Feed

SELLING—EIGHT CARS GOOD UPLAND HAY, \$15 ton, f.o.b. Vermilion, Alta. H. Groseop, 44-2

TOBACCO

LEAF TOBACCO—HIGHEST QUALITY, LOW-est price, delivered prepaid by mail. Grand rouge, 55 cents per pound. Original rouge queneel, pure natural Canadian or Belgique, 65 cents; best pure queneel, 85 cents. One dollar discount allowed on ten pounds, 25 cents on five pounds. Money returned if dissatisfied. Cut rate price list of cigars, cigarettes, smoking and chewing tobaccos mailed free. Standard Cigar Stores Limited, 697 St. Lawrence Blvd., Montreal, Quebec. 42-5

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, REGALIA brand, guaranteed first quality. Special price for five pounds, postpaid—Grand Havana, Grand Rouge, Petit Havana, Petit Rouge, \$2.25; Spread Leaf, \$2.50; Hanbourg, \$3.25; Queneel, \$3.50. Box 50 cigars, \$2.25 up. Richard Bellevue Co., Winnipeg. 45-11

HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

HIDES AND FURS—FARMERS, I WANT YOUR beef hides, raw furs, and wool. Am paying highest cash market prices. Shipping tags mailed on request. Ten years of reliable service. B. Kuentler, Buyer and Exporter Raw Furs, Hides, Wool, Seneca Root, North Battleford, Sask. Estab. 1912. P.O. Box 711. Phone 633. 45-18

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

SMOKED RED SALMON—PURCHASE DIRECT from producer. We offer choice Fresh Smoked Red Salmon, while it lasts, at 20 cents per pound, delivered at your nearest railroad station, in minimum lots of five boxes. Each box, weighing approximately 30 pounds net, contains five or six fish with heads, tails and back bones removed. Will ship c.o.d. where there is an agent, or against cash with order. We absorb all collection charges. Will express all charges prepaid. Sample box of 30 pounds at 25 cents per pound. Reference, Union Bank of Canada. Pacific & Eastern Brokerage Ltd., 521 Pender St. West, Vancouver. 45-9

STOCKING FOR SALE—HEAVY, BLACK, all wool, 60-stitch, \$1.00 per yard, prepaid. Mrs. Mary Nickerson, Wiseton, Sask. 40-6

FOR COAL IN CAR LOTS, WRITE W. J. Anderson, Sherbrook, Alta., miner and shipper of good quality of domestic coal. 38-11

WANTED—150 FEET GALVANIZED PIPE, 1 1/2-inch, at once. Harry Wilson, Togo, Sask.

WILL MAKE WOOL QUILTS, 6 x 7 FEET, FOR \$8.00. Mrs. Bodvarsson, Geyser, Man.

TAXIDERMY

BIRDS, ANIMALS, RUGS MOUNTED. J. S. Charleson, Taxidermist, Brandon, Man. 40tf

Watch Repairing

EXPERT WATCH REPAIRING. C. E. SLATER, 334 Main St., Winnipeg. Country and trade work solicited

PRODUCE

Live and Dressed Poultry

Fat Old Hens, Good Spring Chickens, Ducks and Geese. Highest Market Price. The above are live weight prices, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Four cents above these prices for dressed for all excepting old hens. Heads off on geese and ducks only. Send us a trial shipment—you'll not be disappointed. Prompt returns.

THE CANADIAN PRODUCE CO.
83 LUSTED STREET - WINNIPEG

WARNING!

Numerous shippers having fair or indifferent poultry have been shipping to us with the idea of taking advantage of our high prices. We must warn shippers intending to consign to us or having already shipped that our prices are only for specified weights as advertised. Birds under these specifications, no matter how slight, we accept only on basis of ruling city prices, which at the present time are very low. Our long-standing connections and dealings with you are your guarantee of fair treatment. CONSOLIDATED PACKERS LTD., 227-245 Flora Avenue, WINNIPEG.

Continued from Page 31

who said that such an agreement would be the beginning of the end of the Progressive party, and that if it were made Progressives would consider that they had been sold out. At another meeting complaint was made that Mr. Crerar had refused to lead the Progressive party as an opposition, as if that were his duty. It is evident that action taken in the direction of making the Progressive party an official or regular opposition would destroy its independence.

It is easy to understand the Progressive desire to preserve the independence and identity of the party. But members of parliament must pay some attention to the practical question of how the government of the country is to be carried on. The Liberal government under present conditions, in order to hold a working majority, must have a measure of Progressive support. If it were steadily faced with a hostile majority legislation and supply would come to an end, and the inevitable consequence would be another general election.

What would be the result of such an election? It is hardly to be expected that either the Progressives or the Conservatives would be able to obtain a working majority. For that purpose, taking 125 members as a minimum, the Progressives would have to win 60 new seats and the Conservatives 75. The Liberals would require, and might obtain, ten more seats. But it is quite possible that there would be no working majority for any government relying solely on one party, and the question of fusion, alliance or working agreement would have to be faced again, or else there would be a series of general elections having no decisive result, and there would be a crisis and a deadlock such as Goldwin Smith says was the real Father of Confederation. Eventually the country might find relief in giving an overwhelming support to the party which seemed to be the strongest.

Between deadlock and a return to the old system of a clear working majority for one party there lies the middle

course followed in the first session of the present parliament, the government consulting the House of Commons and occasionally modifying its policy, and in return receiving a sufficient measure of Progressive support to warrant it in retaining office. This is a practical and sensible course, and, we believe, in accord with public opinion, which would not welcome a new election holding out no great hope of a solution, and perhaps to be followed by contests equally indecisive.—Toronto Globe.

PUZZLE
\$6400.00
GIVEN FREE

This amount has been Given Away FREE also hundreds of Merchandise Prizes \$200.00 more IN CASH will be Given Away as follows

1st Prize, \$50.00 in Cash
2nd Prize, \$40.00 in Cash
3rd Prize, \$35.00 in Cash
4th Prize, \$25.00 in Cash
5th to 9th Prizes—Each \$10.00
TOGETHER WITH MANY MERCHANDISE PRIZES



Solve this puzzle and win a CASH PRIZE. There are 6 faces to be found above, concealed about the Banks customers. Can you find them? If so mark each one with an X, cut out the picture, and write on a separate piece of paper these words, "I have found all the faces and marked them" and mail same to us with your name and address. In case of ties, handwriting and neatness will be considered factors. If correct we will advise you by return mail of a simple condition to fulfill. Don't send any money. You can be a prize winner without spending one cent of your money. Send your reply direct to GOOD HOPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY 275 CRAIG STREET WEST. MONTREAL, CANADA



\$200 IN CASH

To be equally divided amongst those who do not win one of the larger prizes.

To enter this Contest, you must first find the Mistress, mark the place with an X, and send it to us, together with your Name and Address. If it is correct, we will at once send you particulars of one simple condition that we ask you to fulfill. This condition is very simple, and as soon as it is fulfilled you are entitled to a CASH PRIZE at the close of the contest. Neatness and promptness will be carefully considered in awarding the BIG CASH PRIZES, so answer promptly, and write as neatly as you can. Better SEND YOUR ANSWER NOW to

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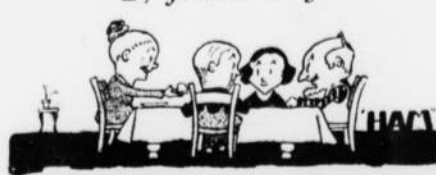
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409 SIXTH AVE. EAST - CALGARY

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



Living by the Way

Some families eat as if Old Nick stood right behind each chair, decked out with tongs, and fork and pick, with brimstone in his hair! They bolt down food in triple haste, impatient to be through; they have, they think, no time to waste, with scads of work to do. They do not stop to praise the pie, the catsup or the prunes, to joke or tell each other why they favor certain tunes. They even have no time to say, "It's hot today, by jove!" or, "If this weather's come to stay, we'll need another stove!" They down their coffee, bread and greens, their cabbage, curds and whey, then dash away to hoe the beans without a word to say! Not so with us—my wife and I, Paulseny girl and Pete—we see no earthly reason why we can't take time to eat! A clearing house, our table is, for all assorted ills—a pleasant hour cures rheumatism more rapidly than pills! We love to josh and joke a bit, to praise Paulseny's pies, tell how her doughnuts make a hit, how well her biscuits rise! We love to chat about the fair, discuss the current news, poke fun at Pete's mania hair, to air our latest views! Gulp down our food and run away without our little chat! I hope there'll never be a day when we perform like that! A living must be earned, I know—enough with some to give—but why in earning livings, though, should we neglect to live?



To Get More Eggs in Cold Weather

Put your hens and pullets in condition to lay heavily. Good feed alone is not enough. Health and vigor must be maintained.

Pratts Poultry Regulator

is guaranteed to make hens lay all winter. It contains in correct proportions those appetizers, digestives and laxatives needed to keep the system working right. Canada's leading poultrymen use it regularly, year after year. Try it at our risk.

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The Famous
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Buy by the box
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of

**GRAHAM
BISCUIT**

NORTH-WEST BISCUIT COMPANY LTD

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., November 3, 1922.
WHEAT—Markets have ruled firm with small fluctuation from day to day. Trade, while of generous proportions is comparatively lighter than a week ago, the producer being inclined to hold pending developments. The buying has been mostly of deferred futures with enough of a short interest in the cash months to maintain a premium on cash wheat over the December and May deliveries. While there undoubtedly has been some buying for export the volume does not appear to have been nearly as large as during the previous week when values were a few cents lower, but there has been sufficient coupled with speculative buying, which has made its appearance recently, to hold values very firm. The sentiment of the trade and general public has undoubtedly turned to the buying side of the markets in Canadian and U.S. centres on account of the fairly large quantity of the 1922 crop already disposed of and the ability of the market to sustain an advance in the face of heavy deliveries.

OATS and BARLEY—Markets very dull with some small changes in value from day to day. These grains are on an export basis and are very steady at present levels. The demand is influenced considerably by the action of the wheat market, and also the facilities available for shipment from the lake ports before the close of navigation, but just at present it looks as though present values will hold.

FLAX—The last few days in October saw considerable activity in the flax market, cash flax going near the \$2.50 mark on demand by shorts in the October future. Crushers agents had apparently bought October flax as offered and wanted delivery. Sellers who were unable to make delivery on time paid the price to those who had the seed at Fort William, and as soon as the demand was satisfied the market broke just 27c a bushel. November future is quite firm and a repetition is possible but unlikely owing to the comparatively larger receipts at Fort William this month.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, October 30 to November 4, inclusive

Date	WHEAT Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej	FLAX 1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
Oct. 30	45½	41½	41½	38½	33	51½	46½	42½	42½	245	241	176½	76
31	72	44	40	40	37½	33½	51½	46½	40½	217½	212	176	75½
Nov. 1	73½	45½	40½	40½	38	33½	52½	47½	41½	220½	214½	178½	77
2	74½	46½	40½	40½	38½	34½	52½	47½	40½	224½	217½	181½	78½
3	74	46½	40½	40½	37½	34½	52½	48½	41½	223	216	182	78½
4	73½	46½	40½	40½	37½	34½	52½	48½	41½	221½	214½	170½	77½
Week Ago	45½	41½	41½	38½	33½	52	47	43	43	238	234	174	75
Year Ago	39½	38½	38½	36½	32½	56½	51½	46½	46½	172½	168½	142½	76½

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.16 to \$1.23; fancy, \$1.24 to \$1.33; good to fancy, \$1.16 to \$1.29; No. 1 northern, \$1.15 to \$1.21; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.07 to \$1.15; No. 3 northern, \$1.06 to \$1.14. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.20 to \$1.27; No. 1 hard, \$1.13 to \$1.16; Minnesota and South Dakota No. 1 dark hard, \$1.13 to \$1.15; Minnesota and South Dakota No. 1 hard, \$1.09 to \$1.11. Durum—No. 1 amber, \$1.07 to \$1.09; fancy, \$1.09 to \$1.15; No. 1, 95c to \$1.02; No. 2 amber, \$1.05 to \$1.07; No. 2, 93c to \$1.00; No. 3 amber, \$1.03 to \$1.05; No. 3, 91c to 96c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 69½c to 71½c; No. 3 yellow, 67½c to 69½c; No. 4 yellow, 65½c to 67½c; No. 2 mixed, 67½c to 69½c; No. 3 mixed, 65½c to 67c. Oats—No. 2 white, 38½ to 41½c; No. 3 white 36½c to 39½c; No. 4 white, 34½c to 37½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 57c to 61c; medium to good, 53c to 56c; lower grades, 48c to 52c.

WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department of the U.G.G. report as follows for the week ending November 3, 1922:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 10,415; hogs, 2,686; sheep, 2,509. Last week: Cattle, 11,700; hogs, 1,701; sheep, 1,080.

With lighter receipts on these yards and a distinct improvement in the offerings cattle prices are a good 25c a hundred stronger over last week. The general feeling is that this strength will be maintained if deliveries do not become heavier. This week we had quite a number of real well-finished steers for which we secured 6c a pound. The majority, however, of well-finished steers range between 5c and 5½c. There is a good firm demand for well-bred, dehorned feeder steers; the horned and also the rough kind are both being seriously discounted. Best cows are selling within a range of 2½c to 3½c; plain cows, 2c to 2½c; fat heifers are in fair demand at from 3½c to 4½c, and stock heifers 2½c to 2¾c. Real choice dairy cows of the right type are bringing from 850 to 880; fair to good ones \$35 to 50.

The hog run continues light with select smooths quotable at from 9½c to 9¾c, and 10 per cent. premium on extra select. The new government hog grading becomes effective this week. The following represents a list of the different grades. The difference in price on cuts at time of writing has not been definitely set:

- Grade 1. Extra select bacon, 160-210.
- 2. Select smooth hogs, 160-210.
- 3. Shop hogs, 120-160.
- 4. Heavies, 210-260.
- 5. Extra heavies over 260.
- 6. Lights, feeders and unfinished hogs 170 down.
- 7. Roughs, any weight.
- 8a. Smooth sows, up to 350.
- 8b. All other sows, any weight.
- 9. Stags.
- *Premium 10 per cent.
- †Basic price.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:

Prime butcher steers	4.50 to 5.50
Good to choice steers	4.00 to 4.50
Medium to good steers	3.50 to 4.00
Common steers	2.50 to 3.00
Choice feeder steers	3.75 to 4.25
Common feeder steers	2.50 to 3.50
Choice stocker steers	3.00 to 3.50
Common stocker steers	2.00 to 2.50
Choice butcher heifers	3.75 to 4.25
Fair to good heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Medium heifers	2.50 to 3.00
Choice stock heifers	2.75 to 3.25
Choice butcher cows	3.75 to 4.25
Fair to good cows	3.00 to 3.50
Breedy stock cows	2.00 to 2.50
Canner cows	1.25 to 1.50
Common veal calves	4.50 to 5.50
Common calves	3.00 to 4.00

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Oct. 30 to Nov. 4 inclusive	30	31	Nov. 1	2	3	4	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
Nov. 105½	105	105	105½	105½	104½	105½	104	
Dec. 105	104	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	105	
Oats—								
Nov. 43½	44	42½	42½	112½	42½	43½	39½	
Dec. 42	42½	40	40½	40	39½	42½		
Barley—								
Nov. 51½	51½	52½	52½	52½	52½	52	56½	
Dec. 51½	51½	52	52½	52½	52½	52		
Flax—								
Nov. 245	220½	218½	221½	226	218½	232	172½	
Dec. 216½	216	201½	203½	203½	200½	214		
Rye—								
Nov. 76	75½	77	78½	78½	77½	75	76½	
Dec.								

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Birkenhead, no Canadians on sale. Glasgow, reports heavy supplies of Scotch cattle. Best quality, 13½c to 14½c alive. Twelve hundred Irish making from 9½c to 10½c. Extra choice 11½c. No Canadians on offer.

London, Canadian and Irish dressed sides 15½c to 16½c, average quality. Weather more favorable, prospects improved.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian leanest and lean 105s to 115s, prime 105s, small demand. American 90s to 100s, fair demand for best weights. Irish 130s to 140s. Danish 122s to 130s steady. Danish killings 43,537 head.

"Sold Like Hot Cakes"

We don't know where or when this expression originated—but we do know that it has been used for generations past to denote a sale of unusual briskness and activity, where the demand is greater than the supply. And evidently the term can be justly applied to the results our advertisers are getting through Guide Little Classified Ads. Geo. Jackman, Sedgewick, Alta., says it fits his situation—

"Hurrah! Hurrah! for The Guide—Boars all sold, have only two gilts left and no doubt they will be gone before you get this. The little ad. you ran for me for three times sure made buyers sit up and take notice. Say, my pigs just sold like hot cakes. Enquiries still coming in—but no pigs—thanks to The Guide."

WHEAT PRICES

Oct. 30 to Nov. 4 inclusive

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Oct. 30	105½	104½	101½	94½	89	83
31	104½	103½	100½	93½	88	82
Nov. 1	105½	104½	101½	94½	89	83
2	106½	105½	102½	95½	90½	84½
3	105½	104½	102½	95½	90½	84½
4	105½	103½	100½	94½	89½	83½
Week Ago	105½	104½	101½	94	88½	
Year Ago	104½	101½	98	91	85½	77

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Established 1884

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Ship your wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax to a reliable commission firm.

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SERVICE

Stonelaw, Alta., Sept. 21, 1922.

"I am in receipt of cowhide tanned by my request. I am very pleased indeed with the work done, and so are my friends to whom I have shown it. It is a good recommendation for your firm's work. Faithfully yours."—J.B.

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We are the largest tanners in the West of customers' own cattle and horse hides, for robes, rawhide and lace leather. All kinds of raw furs tanned and made up into any article desired.

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We have one of the best fur cutters and designers in the West and employ a large staff of fur workers. We guarantee you satisfaction in every way on new work and the repairing and remodelling of old.

HIDES AND RAW FURS

We have one of the largest farmer hide and raw fur connections in the West—increasing every year—because we pay the highest possible price for hides and raw fur, of which we use a large quantity in our business.

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FREE to trappers

HERE'S the book every trapper wants. Prices of raw furs are high this season, so get all the furs you can. NOW is the time to buy your supplies. Write us for our big 48 page Supply Catalog and "THE ART OF TRAPPING" combined—"2 books in 1." Contains descriptions and prices of many big money-saving bargains in traps and other supplies.

Also gives a complete and accurate description, pictures and tracks of the different fur-bearers of Canada; tells when and where to trap; the best and most successful trapping methods; the right kind of baits and scents; the correct sizes of traps to use; the proper way of skinning and handling the different pelts to make them worth the most money; the trapping laws of every province. "SHUBERT" will send this great book FREE to trappers and fur shippers. You need it—you should have it. Just sign and mail the coupon below and a copy will come to you by next mail. Don't be without it.

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100 per Cent. Wool Blankets. Try One.
\$15 All-wool White Double Blankets, 84 by 64. Special for \$7.45
All-wool Double Blanket, dark grey; 84 by 64. Price \$5.95
Dark Grey All-wool Double Blankets; extra large size. Price \$6.95
All-wool Blankets, grey; size 56 by 76; double. Price \$4.95
All-wool Blankets, Special \$2.95
Extra Large, White, Pure Wool Blankets; double. Special \$8.95
Extra Large, Red, Double Point Blankets, Special \$7.45

SOCKS

All-wool English Army Grey Worsted Socks; worth \$1.00. Our price, pair \$.50
All-wool Black Socks; worth 50c. Now, 3 pairs for 1.00
Hanson's All-wool Heavy Socks; worth \$1.00. Now, 45
600 Dozen Pure Wool Heavy Grey and White Socks, 3 pairs for 1.00
Heavy Khaki Work Socks, Pair25
Heavy Khaki All-wool Socks, Now40

BOOTS

Officers' Dress Shoes, brown leather, medium soles; reg. \$12. Now, pair \$5.95
1,000 Pairs Solid Leather Work Boots, in black or brown, plain toe, army last. Reg. \$8.50. Now 3.95
2,000 Pairs Reclaimed U.S. Army Shoes; new resoled and heels; extra heavy; makes a good work shoe. Now, per pair 2.65
Special Shoe Purchases—1,800 pairs of Men's Fine Dress Shoes, in black or brown, recede or wide toes; Goodyear welt, solid leather. Reg. price \$9.50. Now, pair 4.95
Army Reclaimed Two-buckle Overshoes, pair95
New Army Heavy Overshoes, two buckles. Now 1.85
Heavy Regulation Army Last Work Boots, Special 4.95

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Army All-wool Khaki Pants; size to 36. Per pair \$3.95
Army New All-wool Blue Pants; all sizes. Special 1.95
Khaki and Blue Coveralls; all sizes; worth \$4.50. Now 2.45
\$5.50 Work Pants. Now 2.25
\$3.00 Overalls, extra heavy, in black, blue striped; all sizes. At 1.75
Khaki Drill Pants, five pockets and cuffs, pair 1.95
Heavy Fatigue Pants, 8-oz. Khaki, per pair 2.25
\$4.00 Heavy Pants, pair 1.95

SWEATER COATS

\$3.00 Heavy Sweater Coats \$1.45
\$12 Sweater Coats, Special at 4.95
\$7.50 and \$8.00 Penman's Sweater Coats, in brown, khaki and grey; all sizes. Special at 3.95
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The entire \$150,000 Stock of Commercial Merchandise and Army Goods will be offered to the public at prices which are only made possible by the extraordinary figure at which it was bought. Everything must be turned into cash. No reserve. Don't wait! Buy Your Fall Merchandise Now, By Mail!

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\$1.50 Blue Chambray Shirts, all sizes. Each \$.95
All-wool Heavy Khaki Flannel Shirts; worth \$4.50; all sizes. Special 1.95
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Wool Army Shirts, without collars; sizes from 14 to 15 only. Each 1.45
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Khaki Shirts, Special95
\$4.00 Extra Heavy, All-wool Tweed Shirts; well made, roomy; green, grey and brown; all sizes. Special 1.95

UNDERWEAR

100 per Cent. Pure Wool Underwear, heavy rib; worth \$2.50. Special 1.45
100 per Cent. Pure Wool, Medium Weight Underwear; worth \$2.50. Special 1.45
100 per Cent. Pure Wool, Heavy Rib Combinations; all sizes 2.45
\$4.00 All-wool, Heavy Rib Combinations; all sizes, for 1.95
\$2.00 Flexo Knit Wool Underwear, Special, all sizes75
\$6.50 Pure Wool Flexo Knit Combinations; all sizes 2.95
Heavy All-wool Drawers only; size 3695
All-wool Drawers; size 32 only, Special65

MISCELLANEOUS

Army Ground Sheets, each \$1.50
Puttees, pair 1.00
\$5.00 Hats; blue, black, green or grey; all sizes. Each 1.95
\$2.50 Heavy Drill Shirts 1.45
American Wool Army Caps, new, all sizes, for25
Army Wool Gloves, Special35
Army All-wool Toques, Balaclava; each25
\$1.25 Work Gloves, pair45
20c Handkerchiefs, 3 for25
75c and 85c Braces, pair45
225 dozen All-wool Silk-lined Tweed Hats, all colors 1.45
Puttees, new, pair 1.25

Dress Gloves, lined; worth \$3.00 pair, for \$1.45
85c Heavy Police Braces45
\$20 All-wool Heavy Mackinaw Coats, with belts. Special 7.95
\$18 All-wool Heavy Mackinaw Shirts; double front, back and sleeves. Special at 6.95
\$2.50 Horsehide Gloves, at 1.25
300 dozen Fur-felt Hats; worth \$7.00 and \$8.00; all colors. Special, each 2.45
Soldiers' Housewives35
\$2.00 Working Gloves, Now95
Army Mess Tins, Now25
Heavy American Canvas Leggings, Now95
Wide Army Belts, each25
American Regulation Khaki Overcoats; double-breasted; used, but almost new. Price 4.95
Canadian Regulation Army Overcoats; khaki 3.95
Khaki Narrow Army Web Belts, each25
Tan English Army Leather Leggings, per pair 3.95
Khaki Haversacks, large size; with shoulder straps; used, but as good as new. Price75
White and Khaki Double Pocket Haversacks, with shoulder straps50
U.S. Large New Pack Sacks 2.50
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Extra Heavy Wool Mitts, Special35
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Extra Heavy Wool Caps, with earlaps; sizes 6 1/2 to 7 1/2. Special95

BREECHES AND TUNICS

New American All-wool Khaki Tunics; sizes to 36, for \$1.50
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Government Blue All-wool Tunics; sizes to 40, for95
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New All-wool Khaki Breeches; all sizes. Price 3.95
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Order by mail. State colors and sizes when ordering.

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